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SEA AND AIR



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The War Program

THE PACK MULE IN WAR by COL. ALBERT E. PHILLIPS

QMC, USA, designer of the Phillips Pack Saddle; chief of the Ordnance Machine Gun and Small Arms Field Service, AEF, World War I; member of both AEF and War Dept. Boards on Infantry and Cavalry Armament and Equipment, submitting recommendations for development of semi-automatic rifle and 50 calibre machine gun; holder of DSM and Victory Medal with 6 bronze stars.

BURMA was lost, said General Alexander, "because mechanization was sent where animal transport should have been used. There were only two main roads in all of Burma." This is the same General Alexander who was directing field operations of British and American Forces, under General Eisenhower, in Tunisia. Alexander commanded British troops in Burma.

War is the most practical thing on earth! Man hasn't yet made the machine that will replace the foot soldier or the pack mule. Terrain and weather still dominate the battlefield. When the going got tough in Tunisia; when food, ammunition and even water were needed by troops in position where trucks could not reach them; when fog enshrouded planes and jeeps spun in the mud, the pack mule was brought into action—Yes, 2,000 of them were reported by the press. And more important, mule pack trains supplied oil, repair parts and gasoline to stalled tanks, by routes wheeled vehicles could not traverse.

Normal supply routes were destroyed or blocked by enemy fire. And tanks, like cavalry, cannot be tied to supply routes. Supply must reach out and deliver. The tactical combination of armored with other forces, in a swiftly moving campaign is difficult, but the greater problem is supply and transport at the speed and range that are necessary—and the raucous jeep has no place where the going is steep.

War Department radiocast of the Bureau of Public Relations, 3 April, 1943, stated: "The territory in which Americans in Tunisia have been fighting is so rugged, so wild, that even Jeeps cannot navigate the hills and so the American Army is being supplied by mule pack trains."

In a recent test in the high Rockies at Camp Hale, Colo., between Jeeps, Ski troops and Pack Mules the mules won, with the Jeep first out, blocked by snow. Where motors can't go, pack units will flow. The pack mule can go wherever a man can go, without the use of his hands.

The Press reports "long lines of mule trains are a common sight in New Guinea." Pack artillery is the artillery weapon for the jungle and the mountains of the tropics. Germany transported pack artillery by plane to Narvik, Norway. Italian mechanization failed in winter warfare in Greece, but Greek Pack Artillery climbed the mountains and plowed through the snow. Russia could not use its motorized equipment in winter, and Japan's mechanization, due to mud and narrow mountain passes, failed in China.

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An artist's conception of an aerial view of the Allied invasion of Sicily, as released by the War Department. Showing only a fraction of the 3,030 vessels which closed in on 100 miles of Sicilian shoreline, the picture includes cruisers, destroyers, cargo vessels, landing barges, and transports.

Promotions in Navy

The President on 16 July 1943 approved the temporary promotion of several hundred lieutenant commanders of the line and staff of the Regular Navy to grade of commander. Pay and allowances of those promoted accrue from 16 July.

Officers selected who are now holding appointments in rank of commander for a specific billet but whose advancement is not herein authorized will be reappointed by letter with date of rank stipulated herein.

The list of promotions follows:

LINE

W. C. Cross	R. P. McDonough
D. H. Day	C. R. Miller
T. E. Boyce	J. H. Foley
D. J. McCallum	F. A. L. Dartsch
W. R. Hastings	R. E. Perry
E. V. Abrams	R. S. Carr
F. J. Barden	D. L. Francis
J. B. Bliss	J. R. Topper
G. C. Weldin	A. B. Dickie
C. S. Beightler	T. C. Linthicum
S. W. Canan	B. D. Kelley
H. D. Lyttle	F. L. Karns, jr.
B. Connelly	S. P. Smith
C. A. Swafford	R. W. LaJeunesse
P. W. Beard	P. W. Hord
A. H. Bamberger	W. S. Newton
W. K. Sherman	T. R. Cowie
W. F. Ramsey	C. C. Hoffner
P. E. Howard	J. H. Carrington
C. P. Woodson	R. R. Lyons
H. L. Bixby	L. S. Howeth
B. J. Skahill	J. O. Banks, jr.
M. C. Thompson	A. B. Leggett
W. F. Weidner	W. S. Howard, jr.
L. M. Wise	H. L. Stone
J. R. Hume	J. A. Morrison
E. F. Beck	A. R. Joyce
H. F. Goodwin	C. F. Halloran
J. B. McVey	L. L. Vodka
L. D. Libenow	D. A. Crandell
K. O. Ecklund	R. M. MacKinnon
F. S. Hall	R. R. Ransom
H. R. Carson, jr.	M. C. Parr
L. F. Teuscher	P. W. Snyder
J. C. Goodnough	W. H. Albach
S. Reynolds	R. A. Hinners
J. E. Shomier, jr.	A. L. Dunning
F. H. Newton, jr.	H. J. Pfingst

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Abolish "Limited Service"

Effective 1 Aug. the classification of enlisted men as "limited service" will be abolished by the Army.

All enlisted men now classified as "limited service" whose records indicate that they do not meet current mental and physical standards for induction will be physically examined. Those who meet present minimum standards for induction will be retained on active service and all references to "limited service" will be deleted from their service records.

Those who do not meet the prescribed minimum standards for induction will be discharged, except that a man who is physically qualified to perform his present job may be kept on duty if his commander desires to retain him.

The Army will continue to accept controlled numbers of enlisted men who do not meet current physical standards for general military service. In addition to physical requirements, acceptance of such men will be contingent upon their ability, skill, intelligence and aptitude. These new, below-standard men will not be assigned initially to divisions, combat support units or replacement training centers of the Army Ground Forces. In the case of these men, as well as the present "limited service" men, no reference to "limited service" will be carried on service records.

Commanders of all echelons are being ordered to exercise close personal supervision in evaluating the soldier's physical qualifications, prior training, skills, intelligence and aptitude to assure that the soldier's potential capabilities are utilized to the fullest extent. When it is evident that an enlisted man cannot be utilized in the service because of physical or mental defects, he will be discharged.

Hereafter transfer of limited service enlisted personnel between major commands, without the concurrence of the commanders, will be made only as directed by the Department.

Broaden Army's Study On Use of Its Personnel

Encouraged by the success of its current survey of utilization of personnel of Army posts, camps and stations, now nearing completion, the War Department Manpower Board is inaugurating similar studies for induction centers, ordnance shops and the administrative—as distinguished from the house-keeping—personnel of replacement training centers.

Objective of the board, as its president, Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA-Ret., expresses it, is to insure that Army personnel are "economically and effectively used."

How well the board's surveys are accomplishing this objective was indicated by testimony of Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces, who told a House committee on 26 May that the ASF has "returned something like 50,000 or 60,000 enlisted men to the Ground Forces and the Air Forces." General Somervell reminded the committee that this saving of personnel was "the equivalent of about three divisions."

Since the personnel study was ordered by the War Department on 11 March, the attainments cited by General Somervell were accomplished just a little more than two months after the board began its work.

Later, on 22 June, Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, commenting on the Gasser board, told the Senate Appropriations Committee, "He and his board have made a thorough survey of the situation. Their recommendations as to the methods by which savings can be made are now being acted upon. We actually expect considerable savings in overhead personnel, in a reduction of passive defense measures, in a reduction of defensive installations within the United States, and in a reduction of defensive establishments in some of our foreign possessions which are not menaced at the moment."

The War Manpower Board in Washington and its nine subsidiary boards in the service commands have a two-fold objective. One is to conserve the manpower employed on overhead installations generally by elimination of all unnecessary jobs and removal of surplus personnel. The other is to free general service personnel for duty in combat units by substitution of civilians, WAACs and limited service personnel wherever possible.

Indicative of the importance the War Department attaches to the work these boards are doing is the fact that a general officer has been assigned to devote full time to head the board in each service command. These service command boards report direct to General Gasser in Washington.

General Gasser in turn is assisted by a board in Washington which consists of two other Army officers, Brig. Gen. K. S. Bradford and Col. Russell Skinner, and two prominent civilians, Mr. James L. Madden, third vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Mr. Fowler McCormick, president of

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U. S. Daily Press Views

Action in the Southwest Pacific

Omaha *World-Herald*—"The current offensive in the southwest Pacific is our answer to Berlin's time-worn boast that the United States is not capable of participating in a two-front war."

Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*—"The islands Japan owned at the opening of the war and those she has overrun since form a barrier to the entrance of our fleet into the waters around the Japanese mainland. The islands themselves are not as important as the airfields the Japs have constructed on them. It would be incredibly foolish for an American fleet to push directly forward while leaving in its rear and on its flanks numerous hostile air bases."

Great Falls *Tribune*—"MacArthur and Halsey, working in such a team as Eisenhower and Cunningham had in North Africa, are seeking advanced bases for bigger and heavier drives into the vitals of the Japanese defense. The present battles are on the rim of Japan's lines but some day blows will fall into the heart of the Japanese occupation. Mighty fleets and armies will come to the death grip which our high Pacific command seeks."

"Whether the first big drive will be into the Philippines, as many expect because of MacArthur's inter-

est in their recovery, we have no knowledge. But Jap leaders will face several surprises as the campaign goes on and may find the American plans hard to guess in advance. The march toward Tokyo has started. Of that we may be sure."

Trenton *Evening Times*—"The battle of Kula Gulf, while not one of the major naval operations of the South Pacific, is important because it demonstrates anew the mathematical certainty of Japanese defeat by forces possessing the advantage of superior skill, which has prevailed repeatedly over numerical superiority. . . .

"This was a complete victory, accomplished through effective warfare, daringly conceived and brilliantly executed. It is important, too, because it represents a continuance of the processes of attrition initiated at the very beginning of the war and carried on with deadly effect."

Newark *Star-Ledger*—"The welcome American naval victory against the Japs in the battle of Kula Gulf emphasizes the new naval picture in the Pacific. . . .

"Today our commanders do not have to base their strategy on enemy numerical superiority in warships. They now have the ships and they now have the guns."

Pearl Harbor is but bitter history; the day that's ahead is the thing that counts."

Rochester *Times-Union*—"The naval battle of Kula Gulf has been important. The fighting was a long way from Japan, and neither side threw in its heavier strength. Yet the trend of Allied and American ascendancy in the Southwest Pacific was continued in the largest sea engagement of surface forces since the battle of Lunga Point in the southern Solomons last November."

Arizona *Republic*—"Although classed as minor engagements when compared to the whole war picture, the Allied offensive on Guadalcanal, in New Guinea and now in the northern end of the Solomons, have been most significant. Through these engagements the Americans and Australians have come to learn battle tactics of the Japs as well as their strategy."

Columbus *Ohio State Journal*—"It is not just an 'island to island' stepping-stone war that we are pressing against the Japs, therefore. These separate campaigns are waged in common and with a single purpose in mind, namely, to compel the enemy to withdraw from his far advanced positions in the Southwest Pacific, or face our power with his own forces so weakened that the outcome is certain to be victory for us."

School of Government Prepared for Sicily

The joint military government set up by the United States and Great Britain and known as Amgot—meaning, Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory, is now in operation in Sicily.

General Sir Harold Alexander, designated by General Dwight D. Eisenhower as military governor of the islands, is assisted by a staff of specially trained officers headed by Maj. Gen. Lord Rennell of Rodd, as chief civil affairs officer with Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, AUS, as his deputy.

For over three months Amgot officers have been trained in Italian customs, psychology and language. Of these officers, 40 per cent have attended the Army School of Military Government at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, the Provost Marshal General.

Here the student body is composed of officers of the grades of captain to colonel, inclusive, who are selected by reason of their previous training which has fitted them for civil affairs work and liaison. They receive training in the preparation of plans, proclamations, ordinances and orders; the establishment of military courts and commissions; the re-establishment of essential governmental services, including public health and sanitation, public safety, public welfare and education; taxation, commerce, industry, labor and agriculture; and the maintenance of liaison between the Army and civilian officials.

High qualifications of administrative ability are demanded of the students. They must demonstrate their ability to deal with civilian officials in complex situations and must display tact, diplomacy, a broad social outlook and adaptability to new and unusual customs. In addition they must have been graduated from a college, university or recognized professional school. A knowledge of a foreign language is required and preferably some time spent in residence in a foreign country. Those who have performed the duties of governor, city manager or mayor of a large city are especially fitted for this duty. And above all the officer must be able to assimilate a wide variety of complex subject matter in a short and rigorous training program.

Marine General Killed

Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, USMC, commanding general, Department of the Pacific, and his aide, Capt. Charles Padlock, were killed in an airplane accident near Sitka, Alaska, the Navy Department announced 22 July. Four others were also in the plane, but their names were not made public.

Service Ribbon Eligibility

The following revised regulations governing the right of Army personnel to wear any of the three area campaign ribbons have been issued by the War Department:

a. An individual's eligibility to wear the appropriate ribbon of a theatre is automatically established upon arrival therein under permanent change of station orders. This provision does not apply to the American theatre.

b. An individual while in any theatre, though not permanently assigned thereto, may establish eligibility to wear the appropriate theatre ribbon provided—

(1) He engages in active combat operations against the enemy and is either—(a) Awarded a combat decoration, or (b) Furnished a certificate from a corps or higher commander or the commanding officer of an independent force, to the effect that he has participated in combat operations.

(2) Or he serves in the theatre for a period in excess of 30 consecutive days.

c. In addition to the means provided in b above eligibility for the American theatre ribbon is established by—

(1) Arrival, under permanent assignment orders, at a place of duty in the American theatre outside the continental limits of the United States, or

(2) Thirty consecutive days' service while permanently assigned to duty as a member of the crew of a vessel sailing ocean waters, even though the vessel may be based within the continental United States, or

(3) Thirty consecutive days' service while permanently assigned as a member of the operating crew of an airplane required to make, and actually participating in, regular and frequent trips over ocean waters beyond the continental limits of the United States even though the airplane is based within the continental United States.

d. Not more than one service ribbon representing service in any one theatre will be worn.

USS Triton Lost

The Navy Department announced 22 July that the USS Triton "had failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost." The submarine Triton has sunk more than a dozen Jap Navy and merchant vessels.

Gen. MacArthur's Command

Secretary of the Navy Knox revealed at his press conference 16 July that General Douglas MacArthur is now in supreme command of operations in the South and Southwest Pacific. The Secretary read and then issued a statement that:

"The joint operations now being carried on in the South and the Southwest Pacific are under the strategical direction of General MacArthur, and for this reason it is proper for the initial release of operational information in the areas to be made by General MacArthur. All land, air, and sea actions in the South and Southwest Pacific, will be reported in General MacArthur's communiques, with such exceptions as may be considered necessary by the War and Navy Departments

in Washington, regarding details of naval actions. No ironclad policy can be adopted other than the general rule that the initial announcement of war information in these two areas will be handled by General MacArthur."

Honor Chaplains' Churches

The first of a series of ceremonies for the presentation of the War Department Certificate of Award to churches, seminaries, religious orders and similar organizations whose clergymen are serving as Chaplains in the United States Army will be held at the South Post Chapel, Fort Myer, Va., at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, 25 July.

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, will present a Certificate of Award to a delegation representing St. Charles Borromeo Church, of Peru, Ind., the first parish to which Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) William R. Arnold, now Chief of Chaplains, was assigned 35 years ago when he completed his seminary work and from which he entered the Army.

The ceremonies at Fort Myer will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

Other ceremonies Sunday and the Chaplains who will be honored follow:

First Service Command: First Congregational Church, Everett, Mass., in honor of Chaplain Harlin M. Campbell.

Second Service Command: Temple Beth Shalom, New York City, in honor of Chaplain Irving Bannol.

Third Service Command: Sacred Heart of Jesus, Baltimore, Md., in honor of Chaplain James C. Schreuer.

Fourth Service Command: Lakewood Heights Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga., in honor of Chaplain Jesse L. Henderson.

Fifth Service Command: Boulevard Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, in honor of Chaplain Arthur C. Walter.

Sixth Service Command: Army and Navy Commission of the Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod), Chicago, Ill., in honor of Chaplain Edmund W. Weber.

Seventh Service Command: Hanscom Park Methodist Church, Omaha, Neb., in honor of Chaplain Walter L. Jewett.

Eighth Service Command: Morningside Christian Church, Fort Worth, Tex., in honor of Chaplain Frank G. Elliott.

Ninth Service Command: St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, in honor of Chaplain Alwyn E. Butcher.

Correspondence With Prisoners

The War Department has warned that military personnel cannot correspond directly with prisoners held by the enemy, since there must be no information in such mail that might disclose that the writer is in the military service of the United States, whether he is stationed in the United States or overseas.

Military personnel who desire to write to prisoners should send their letters to a relative or friend in the United States to be forwarded through normal postal channels.

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Medal

Brig. Gen. Lloyd E. Jones, USA, commanding Army force in the Aleutian Islands.

Brig. Gen. Robert McG. Littlejohn, USA, as chief quartermaster in initial organization of SOS European Theater of Operations, and later deputy commander of same.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Personnel of 8th Air Force, U. S. Army:

T. Sgt. H. E. Gibbs Capt. L. P. Dwyer
T. Sgt. G. W. Boreen S. Sgt. F. M. Ketrone
S. Sgt. W. W. S. Sgt. E. H. Rheinhardt

S. Sgt. T. E. Johnson S. Sgt. H. O. Sheets
T. Sgt. W. C. Ormand 1st Lt. P. T. Palmer
S. Sgt. V. L. Flannery 2nd Lt. W. W. Anderson

S. Sgt. H. J. Streets S. Sgt. C. R. Storer
S. Sgt. A. B. Adrian 1st Lt. E. T. Brodnax
S. Sgt. A. D. Brown 1st Lt. G. G. Four-nier

S. Sgt. G. J. Grob-schmidt 1st Lt. E. Mikolow-ski
Capt. D. McDaniel
Capt. Robert Misner

S. Sgt. C. W. Durham 1st Lt. A. W. Pezzella
1st Lt. H. L. Adkins 2nd Lt. N. R. Pilote
1st Lt. W. C. Butler T. Sgt. M. Hamill

1st Lt. J. R. Duval T. Sgt. R. J. Daly
1st Lt. L. H. Grant S. Sgt. P. W. Papas
1st Lt. O. L. Hubbard S. Sgt. V. E. Kock

1st Lt. R. H. Smith 1st Lt. L. J. Y. Reed
T. Sgt. H. C. Comp-ton 1st Lt. R. K. Weller

T. Sgt. J. W. Nelson S. Sgt. R. A. Bennett
S. Sgt. D. W. Collins S. Sgt. C. R. Burdick
S. Sgt. B. B. Copp S. Sgt. Howard Rio

1st Lt. W. H. Minder S. Sgt. C. H. Snyder
Capt. J. M. Strickland 1st Lt. B. B. Pierce
T. Sgt. L. H. Amos S. Sgt. C. Bryant

Capt. L. V. Santoro Maj. D. J. Blakeslee
T. Sgt. R. E. Current Capt. R. A. Saunders
T. Sgt. K. V. Meyer T. Sgt. W. D. Merrett

2nd Lt. R. McCallum S. Sgt. C. C. Gregory
T. Sgt. J. P. Billotte S. Sgt. A. T. Smith
S. Sgt. C. B. Smith 1st Lt. T. E. Ashlin

Maj. R. H. Salts-man, Jr. 1st Lt. R. B. Jenkins
1st Lt. J. F. Devinney T. Sgt. L. A. Panara

1st Lt. P. S. Fischer S. Sgt. T. C. Heaps
1st Lt. E. Miller S. Sgt. E. P. Lemoine

S. Sgt. K. Heron S. Sgt. M. W. Miller
T. Sgt. R. M. Warren S. Sgt. T. A. Rosato

1st Lt. J. W. Joslin S. Sgt. R. W. Sterling
S. Sgt. J. H. Jones

S. Sgt. W. O. Hulett, Jr. Capt. G. B. Petrov
T. Sgt. M. S. Hlastahn Capt. A. V. Martini

Capt. Bruce Barton 1st Lt. G. R. Jansen
Capt. E. D. Galtley 1st Lt. H. M. Light

S. Sgt. D. E. Bicknell 1st Lt. L. E. Patterson
S. Sgt. E. S. Nichols 1st Lt. G. L. Williams

S. Sgt. A. F. Med-daugh, Jr. T. Sgt. W. E. Blount
Sgt. E. L. Bagby T. Sgt. D. P. Fanning

Capt. D. W. Bohlen T. Sgt. H. B. Ramsey
1st Lt. F. W. Lippe S. Sgt. E. L. Bates

1st Lt. J. B. White Capt. J. E. Stewart
1st Lt. F. E. Zasadii Oak Leaf Cluster

S. Sgt. I. A. Flesher Capt. J. Jacobson, U. S. Army (Navy award)

S. Sgt. R. G. Koretke 1st Lt. W. L. Dish-jr., AC, U. S. Army (Navy award)

S. Sgt. A. J. Krajcik
S. Sgt. H. G. Schnelderman
Sgt. C. E. Ashell

Personnel of USAAF, in European and North African Operations:

1st Lt. F. G. Altunni 2nd Lt. R. B. Chad-
2nd Lt. C. R. Ramsey dock
2nd Lt. S. O. Kelley S. Sgt. R. C. Sedon

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Report on Tunisia

Extracts from the report of Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley, Commander of the U. S. Army II Corps in the final battle in Tunisia, to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, was released by the War Department this week. The report covers operations in the period 23 April to 9 May when "soldiers of the II Corps played a major role in the winning of a great Allied victory."

General Bradley's command consisted of the 1st, 9th and 34th Infantry Divisions, the 1st Armored Division, portions of the 1st and 6th British Armored Divisions, their 46th Infantry Brigade, one battalion of the 25th British Tank Brigade, and the Corps Franc consisting of French volunteers and native troops including the now famous Goums. As the action developed the British units were relieved and passed to British Corps control.

The total casualties, American and French, were 421 killed, 3,136 wounded, 877 missing, of which 70 killed and 400 wounded were French.

Commenting on the small losses suffered in comparison to the intensity and scope of the operation, General Bradley stated that the following factors operated to reduce casualties:

"Units maneuvered around naturally strong points that were known to be defended."

"Units concentrated on key terrain features."

"An intense artillery bombardment preceded each major attack."

"Sufficient armor was available for exploitation or break-through by infantry elements."

Extracts from General Bradley's report follow:

Equipment

"It is believed that the equipment of the American Army is superior to that of other armies in this sector. This is particularly true of American transportation which has continued to stand up under almost inconceivable conditions."

Infantry

"This operation emphasized again the importance of well trained infantry, properly disciplined and ably led. No matter how excellent our equipment or how effective our artillery, it is the infantry which must bear the brunt of the battle. The infantry must have the will and the ability to close with the enemy and destroy him. It must expect to suffer a high percentage of the casualties. During the period of this operation, infantry replacements to units amounted to 119 officers and 1,114 enlisted men."

Artillery

"The almost unanimous comment of prisoners of war is that our artillery is terrible in its effect. This is a tribute to the existing methods of control and massing of fires."

"Again in this operation as in Gafsa and El Guettar it was felt that the American field artillery technique of massed fires was a major contributing factor toward the early and successful conclusion of the operation. The artillery communications, both tactical and fire control, were both worthy of mention. Only one of our field artillery pieces was effectively destroyed. This piece received a direct hit by a 500-pound bomb."

"The gunnery technique as outlined in our texts and employed by the field artillery units of this Corps has proven sound and effective in every encounter with the enemy."

Air Support

"During this operation the II Corps was supported by a Royal Air Force Group and the XII Air Support Command. At Corps Headquarters and each Division there was direct radio communication to both of these units. In addition, the Chief of Staff of the

XII Air Support Command remained at the Headquarters of the II Corps to assist in obtaining air support missions."

Armored Elements

"Until the enemy lines could be penetrated, armored elements were available for cooperation with the infantry in limited objective attacks. Once the penetration was made, the Armored Division was the most suitable weapon for exploitation."

On 3 May following the capture of Hill 609 by the 34th Division and the advance by the 1st Division, "General Harmon, Commanding the 1st Armored Division, by initiative and aggressive action pushed reconnaissance elements into Mateur and quickly followed this up with combat elements of this division. By his aggressive action he undoubtedly caused serious interference with the enemy's plan of withdrawal and was able to open Mateur before offensive pushes between there and Ferryville could be completely organized."

Mountain Warfare

"In northern Tunisia as in El Guettar it was proven over and over again that in mountainous terrain observation was all-important. Troops stuck to the dominating terrain and avoided valleys or other natural avenues of approaches. The natural approaches were the easiest to defend, and the one in which the enemy was most likely to be found in strength. Attacking along the ridges presented tremendous difficulties in supply, but materially reduced the number of casualties, and in the end proved to be the quickest means of outflanking the enemy's position."

Close Warfare

"In the northern part of the 9th Infantry Division zone of action (next to the sea), the terrain was not only mountainous but also covered with a thick underbrush about the height of a man. In this type of terrain it was extremely difficult to retain control of units, to locate the enemy, and even to find the objective. It was found extremely useful to use artillery fire for marking objectives for troops. Anti-personnel mines and camouflaged snipers caused considerable delay, but it was found that boldness on the part of all concerned was the simplest, surest, and quickest way of overcoming both. The sooner a sniper could be located, the sooner he could be disposed of. Anti-personnel mines caused some casualties, but it was found better to be on the bold side than to over-estimate their danger and allow the attacking troops to fear them."

Hospitalization and Evacuation

"The medical plan was drawn up so as to provide quick evacuation. Initial locations placed the evacuation hospitals within sound of artillery fire and almost within sight of some of the enemy's bombing operations. Locating these units well forward, however, in no way affected the efficiency of the doctors and nurses who displayed an admirable coolness and accomplished results which, under normal hospital conditions, would have been considered excellent. Their forward locations reduced the time interval necessary for a wounded man to receive adequate care."

The ambulance hauls to the base hospital at Bone varied from 85 to 110 miles over rough and tortuous roads. "This distance was too great for evacuation of seriously wounded patients; particularly chest and abdominal cases. As a result, the evacuation hospital which had initially been set up to take care of patients who would remain in the area until they could return to duty was given the mission of attending to the more seriously wounded."

When the enemy surrendered in northern Tunisia he was operating a total of five hospitals, a total of 600 beds. By 12 May there were 745 enemy patients in our hospitals.

Calibre of Soldiers

In closing his report General Bradley stated: "Some units of the II Corps, namely the 1st Infantry Division and elements of the 1st Armored and 34th Infantry Divisions, have been fighting in North Africa almost continuously since they landed at Oran on 8 November. Other units have been in action in Tunisia for varying periods from 18 January onward. Practically all units have fought the enemy both in the desert and in the mountains. The II Corps has fought with and without air superiority. It has suffered reverses and it has known victory. Officers and men alike understand our enemy and his methods. They no longer underestimate or overestimate his abilities. With the common sense that is characteristic of Americans, they have learned that the surest way of living is to out-manuever and out-smart those who oppose us. With their practical sense, their understanding of the enemy, their first-hand knowledge of the hardships and dangers of war, and above all else their courage and loyalty, soldiers of the II Corps have played a major role in the winning of a great Allied victory."

Restrict Unit Insignia

The War Department has ordered that coats of arms no longer be approved or authorized for organizations which bear colors or standards until such organizations have had military service

upon which to base a design.

When an organization having a coat of arms is redesignated the War Department, upon recommendation of the appropriate commander, will redesignate such design in accordance with the approved history of the organization.

The department also has banned manufacture of distinctive insignia, whether of metal or plastic. This ban, of course, does not apply to wearing of cloth shoulder patches.

FA School Honored

Ft. Sill, Okla.—"I commend and congratulate the Field Artillery School on both its past and its present great achievements," concluded a letter from Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, which was read in a ceremony at Fort Sill Sunday. Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer is the present commandant of the school.

The letter from General McNair was read to the formation by the school secretary, Lt. Col. G. McLennan. Quoting from General McNair's letter:

"You are well aware of the high praise which the artillery has received for its performance in battle—praise which comes from all active theaters and not from artillerymen alone, but from high commanders and the infantryman as well. I personally can testify as to the outstanding effectiveness of the artillery support during the final battle in Tunisia. General Eisenhower has just stated in a message to the War Department, 'Work of the artillery has been of the highest order.'"

"The battle results in the matter of artillery support have demonstrated conclusively that the current artillery doctrines are sound, and probably the most advanced in the world. Further, units have been trained by their own officers, exemplifying the soundness of the old principle that the instructor of a unit should be its commander."

"The practicability of the system employed in this emergency with the attendant outstanding success, is due, in my judgment, almost wholly to a single factor—the Field Artillery School. In the World War, we had too few trained officers to permit the system now being used. Since the World War, the Field Artillery has been pouring forth class after class of officers and enlisted men who not only know their own duties, but who have demonstrated outstandingly that they are able to impart their knowledge to the huge war army now in being, and proving itself so convincingly on the battlefield."

General McNair pointed out in his letter that during the last World War the field artillery had been trained in special artillery training or firing centers and joined the other arms only after their technical training was complete. "In fact, in many cases of necessity the division artillery virtually joined its infantry on the battlefield," he wrote. "In the present emergency, the artillery has been born and has lived constantly with the infantry, even during the early stages of its technical training."

Review of War

In the American Seventh Army in Sicily the three infantry divisions are commanded as follows: First, Maj. Gen. Terry Allen; Third, Maj. Gen. Lucien Truscott; Forty-fifth, Maj. Gen. Troy Middleton. The two other divisions which make up the Seventh Army are the Second Armored Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Hugh Gaffey and the Eighty-second Air-Borne Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Matthew Ridgeway. A corps is commanded by Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, who commanded the II Corps in Tunisia.

In the war review presented at his press conference 22 July Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson stated that more than one-half of the island of Sicily is now occupied by Allied troops.

In describing the action there he went on to say:

"The successful operations of the United States Seventh Army are particularly pleasing to the War Department. Of the five divisions participating in the landing, only one—the 1st Infantry Division—had extensive combat service in Tunisia. The 3rd Division and the 2nd Armored Division were under fire for a few days in Morocco last November. The 45th Division and the 82nd Airborne Division were in combat for the first time in Sicily. They fought like seasoned veterans which is a great tribute to the character of training they received here in this country."

He also presented a list of comparative casualty figures on the present war and World War I, stating:

"Our participation in the present war has

now been longer than the period during which our country was engaged in the first War. It may be interesting at this time to compare our casualties during the present and the past war. From April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918, the casualties of the American Army were:

Killed in action	37,568
Died of wounds	12,942
Wounds not mortal	193,663
Prisoners	4,416 (Of whom my own company contributed 25)

"As reported up to July 7, 1943, the Army casualties in the present war—just Army—

Killed	7,471
Died of wounds	673
Wounded	17,724
Missing	21,076
Prisoners	18,192

TOTAL 65,136

"These figures do not include the losses suffered by the troops of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, nor do they include our casualties in the operations of the past three weeks in Sicily, New Guinea and the Solomons."

The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

With the Chinese fighting desperately, but without artillery, the Chinese Mission appealed for a packsaddle to carry 75 mm. artillery on the small 800-pound Mongolian ponies. Thousands of these sturdy ponies are packing American 75 mm. Howitzers on specially designed Phillips' saddles—to the distress of the Japs! Three plants are engaged in the production of the saddles.

Press dispatch of 3 June, 1943—"The Chinese battle of Stalingrad" was fought around Shilpel! The Japanese were unable to use their tanks and big guns in the mountains. They suffered about 30,000 casualties." Chinese pack artillery had moved through and around the narrow passes and used their American 77 mm. Howitzers with telling and deadly effect. The Tokyo Gazette reported: "The usefulness of the horse in modern warfare is one of the discoveries of the present conflict, particularly in battles on the rugged steeps and in the narrow passes of the Chinese Mountains."

The essential clue to success in modern warfare is a balanced force of all arms, with the necessary teamwork between its component elements, plus a commander who has a really sound knowledge of the mechanism of the war—i.e., topography, movement and supply, with supply the greater problem.

The Phillips' Packsaddle won its place in the military world by competition with the packsaddles of the principal military powers. The saddle also won first place in tests conducted by the Army Service Boards, winning each of three 500-mile marches conducted by Pack Artillery Boards. No other piece of Army equipment ever won such recognition. Over 75,000 of these packsaddles were made in the last three years. Phillips' Packsaddles are in use in all parts of the globe, where United Nations troops are fighting, and also in many friendly Allied countries.

Twenty thousand mules were purchased by the Army in the last eight months—while only 2,000 were purchased by all buyers in 1940.

The fact that roads are blasted both by artillery and bombs, and that mines are planted along normal routes, makes it all the more important that supply pack trains and pack artillery be made a part of military forces. Where packsaddles are necessary, all other matters are secondary.

Important to Subscribers

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Thanks

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

How the Army will handle the new Pharmacy Corps?

Navy sets fiscal year '44 ration values?

Army orders elaborate mail locator system set up?

Navy promotes lieutenant commanders temporarily?

Coast Guard sets fiscal year '44 per diem rates?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Air Forces on Broadway

The Army Air Forces will have its own show on Broadway this autumn. Designed to "depict the true spirit of the Air Corps," the War Department states, the show will be a play with music and will have both serious and humorous moments. It will be presented for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief.

Only Air Corps personnel will take part. Offices have been opened at 67 Broad Street, New York City, with Lt. Col. Dudley S. Dean in charge as a representative of General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. His assistants will be Lt. Irving Paul Lazar and Lt. Benjamin Landis.

Moss Hart will stage the show, as well as writing it. He has donated his services and royalties.

Warrant Officers' Duties

The War Department has amended previous instructions relating to the duties of warrant officers, to provide that warrant officers are to be employed in general to relieve officers of administrative and technical details.

Flight officers may be assigned duties appropriate to junior officers to the extent such use is not inconsistent with law and regulations.

Warrant officers, Army Mine Planter Service, are charged with the navigation, operation and administration of mine planters as ships.

JAG School Graduates

Ann Arbor, Mich.—"This group has a larger number than previous classes of officer graduates who are under orders for foreign duty. That indicates an increasing recognition by overseas commands of the value of services rendered by officers of this Department," said Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, The Judge Advocate General of the Army, at commencement exercises for the 11th Officers Class at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Other Washington officials present at the invitation of Col. Edward H. Young, Commandant, were Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, The Assistant The Judge Advocate General; Col. John M. Weir, Executive Officer of the Department, and Col. Robert M. Springer, Military Personnel Chief.

Following is the list of officers graduated:

Majors

C. W. Clark	H. H. McCabe
J. H. Cook	V. T. Mulvaney
W. D. Denson	H. G. Reuschlein
W. K. Denton	E. E. Rives
D. W. Jackson	A. E. Rosenhirsch
N. D. Lattin	B. G. Witten

Captains

N. E. Allen	B. S. Jeffrey
C. F. Babbs	E. R. Katz
S. F. Beach	L. E. Kearney
A. A. Beene	J. A. Lane
W. H. Betts	N. F. Lent
A. G. C. Blier, Jr.	R. J. McKeever
R. Branand, III	F. J. Mizell, Jr.
W. F. Brownson	R. H. Porter
L. M. Clark	F. R. Sargent
K. F. Driscoll	A. J. Shaw, Jr.
O. B. Duckett, Jr.	H. Snyder
W. S. Holbrook, Jr.	R. C. Weber
J. E. Huckabay	

1st Lieutenants

R. P. Bland	J. H. Rexroad
A. Cole	J. S. Robinson
W. K. Davis	E. L. Stevens, Jr.
E. A. Donohue	H. J. Sullivan
C. T. Goodwin	H. C. Todd
C. H. Gullett	C. J. Waddill
J. W. Lynch	E. L. Wiese
H. R. Nelson	C. L. Wolfe
H. G. Purcell	

2nd Lieutenants

A. J. Albert	A. H. Jeffress
G. H. Butler, Jr.	H. B. Kline
E. L. Chatlos	J. C. Maher
J. F. Drum	C. L. Rampton
P. E. Exum	J. W. Thomas
D. D. French	F. C. Underhay
M. G. Goodwin	

Addresses Cadre of 42nd Div.

Never has a cadre of a new division been better equipped by service and experience, declared Brig. Gen. Harry J. Collins, commanding general of the 42nd Division, in addressing the cadre of battle experienced men who will train the new division. General Collins addressed the men Sunday at Camp Gruber, Okla., and the ceremony was broadcast over the Army Hour. The text of his address follows:

"You are the cadre of the 42nd Infantry Division—the Rainbow Division. You have been brought here to Camp Gruber from battle fronts and outposts across the face of the earth to train the young men who are coming to this Division from the homes of America. Your job will be to teach them the soldiers trade, to give them the benefit of your knowledge and experience, to forge them into soldiers of whom the nation may be proud.

"That is a tremendous task and a grave and heavy responsibility. By placing you in this cadre, the Army has expressed confidence that you are capable of carrying it out. I believe that confidence was not misplaced.

"But there is something more. Those young men themselves, fresh from their homes, unsure of themselves in a new environment, anxious to learn and eager to do what is right, will lean upon you and trust you. It is your job to measure up to what they will expect. Their loved ones at home send them to us brave in the faith that the Army has given them, in you, the finest teachers in the world. You will measure up to their faith. You will never forget that you hold in your hands the lives of those young men.

"You will never lose sight of the fact that it is the well-trained soldier who comes home safe from battle.

"You will never, in the long nights after the war, hear the soul of some boy cry out that you failed in his training.

"You are the cadre of the Rainbow Division. But you are more than that. You are its heart and soul, and the good right arm of its commander. You have heard me say before now that when the Rainbow soldier meets the Nazi or the Jap he will be better trained than his enemy. I mean just that. And I depend upon you to translate that determination into reality. Never has the cadre of a new division been better equipped by service and experience to carry out its task. And above and beyond what you bring to this Division is the priceless heritage of the Rainbow tradition.

"The veterans of the Rainbow have given us what is not only an honor but a challenge. The challenge we accept with confidence, the honor with humility.

"I know that with your help we cannot fail. And we must not fail. We must not fail the nation which has placed its confidence in us, we must not fail the young men who trust us to make them able and competent fighting men, we must not fail those who love them and have faith that we will so train them that they will return victorious from the battles that lie ahead of us. And we must not fail those old soldiers who have placed their tradition, that means so much to them, in our hands.

"We are now custodians of their glory. We shall keep it safe."

Aviation Physiologists

Graduation exercises for the Ninth Class of Aviation Physiologists were held 10 July 1943, at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., of which Brig. Gen. Eugen G. Reinartz, USA, is Commandant. Col. Victor A. Byrnes, MC, after addressing the students, presented the certificates. The graduates follow:

apt. F. Dulmstra	1st Lt. O. O. Wither-
Capt. H. D. Krieger	bee
Capt. J. R. Orndorff	2nd Lt. J. G. B. Cas-
1st Lt. S. Goodman	tor
1st Lt. H. L. Graber	2nd Lt. J. G. Foulks
1st Lt. G. A. Hallen-	2nd Lt. B. P. Sonnen-
beck	black
1st Lt. V. J. Palmeri	2nd Lt. E. N. Warner
1st Lt. B. D. Rodgers	Pvt. D. W. Dunlop
1st Lt. S. I. Smith	Pvt. E. T. Gomez
1st Lt. O. H. Straus	Pvt. L. J. Mullins
1st Lt. S. Titelbaum	

Deputy Chief of Air Staff

Brig. Gen. Edwin S. Perrin has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Army Air Forces, to succeed Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr.

General Hanley last month was assigned Commanding General of the Southeast Air Force Training Center, Maxwell Field, Ala. General Perrin was Commanding General of McClellan Field, Sacramento, Calif., an Air Service Command base, prior to his new assignment.

Army Music School

A bandleader class consisting of fifty men and two women was graduated by The Army Music School, located at Fort Myer, Va., on the afternoon of Tuesday, 13 July. Capt. John S. Martin, Dean and Acting Commandant was master of ceremonies.

Col. Max W. Sullivan, commanding officer of Fort Myer, addressed the graduating class and presented diplomas to the men. Capt. Ruth M. Thompson from WAC Headquarters presented diplomas to the two WACs.

The male graduates were appointed warrant officers, junior grade, and assigned to service bands throughout the Army, while the WACs are being placed as leaders of WAC bands.

Those graduated were:

J. Bresler	H. T. Keller
W. D. Stein	J. A. Finckel
H. W. Frost	W. Kerr
H. C. Giersch	H. E. Kelley
G. E. Schafer	W. W. Gludt
G. B. Pettit	N. J. Coy
W. B. Kohn	M. B. Haynes
P. S. Callaway	L. Grooters
G. H. Hunter	R. M. Keagle
M. C. Howe	J. K. Perkins
W. W. Brooks	W. E. Smith
M. T. Cousins	L. Mechlin
L. E. Jones	R. L. Brooks
R. I. Purvis	P. A. Jones
W. Krauledat, jr.	G. T. Covell
C. A. Gould	M. O. Ouren
B. E. Quant	A. F. Blanchard
P. C. Hollinger	H. B. Williams
C. A. Julstrom	W. J. Hoel
R. B. Cantrick	W. L. Haderer
R. L. Van Doren	C. J. Spurr
L. O. Palmer	L. E. Smith
J. Singer	J. E. Davis
H. Kafavian	L. E. Whitworth
D. H. Gilbert	E. W. Madison

WACs

Joan A. Lamb Cella I. Merrill

Commands Ft. Warren

Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.—Col. Graves B. McGary, QMC, became Post Commander of Fort F. E. Warren, Wyo., on 15 July, succeeding Col. John B. Johnson, Cav., who left for assignment as U. S. military attache to one of the South American republics.

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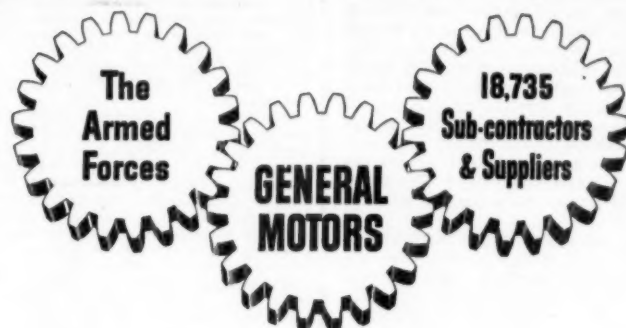
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IT HAS BEEN our privilege to play an important part in war production—geared with the supply services of the Army and Navy, and with almost 19,000 other producers who have worked with us.

Figures show how successful this "partnership" has been. But they do not show the valuable direction and cooperation we have had from Army and Navy officials. Nor do they indicate the fine spirit of "teamwork" shown by our suppliers and sub-contractors.

While 18,735 organizations have shared our big job of war production, there have actually been more than 68,000 such "partnerships" established. For, in many cases, several divisions of General Motors have gone to the same source, though for different types of work.

It is interesting to note that nearly three-fourths of the firms which have furnished us parts for war products, employ less than 500 people. Of these more than half employ 100 or less.

We have chosen our sub-contractors and suppliers carefully, in order to secure those best qualified for the work at hand.

In this we have had one great advantage: "Sub-contracting" is merely a wartime extension of a time-honored General Motors method. We have always dealt with thousands of suppliers of materials and parts.

And so we have known how to proceed in establishing sources dependable as to both quality and efficiency of performance—not only among organizations with which we have formerly worked, but also with the thousands of others which it has been necessary to add.

This sub-contracting "know-how"—combined with manufacturing "know-how"—is largely responsible for the consistent quality of the war goods produced. It also accounts for cost reductions totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, turned back to the Government.

The "partnership" of the Armed Forces, General Motors and the thousands of other businesses involved—some large, some small—is but one example of cooperative war-time endeavor by the automobile industry.

All companies in this mass-production industry have been cooperating with one another—and with organizations not formerly supplying the automotive industry—in order to utilize all knowledge and facilities suited to the task.

The success of this method demonstrates one fact of tremendous importance to all Americans:

American enterprise and its time-tested production methods are meeting and fulfilling the most imposing demands ever placed upon the industry of any country.

FACTS ON

GENERAL MOTORS SUB-CONTRACTING

Total number of sub-contractor-supplier connections with GM divisions.....	68,505
Number of separate organizations from which GM purchased parts, materials, services and supplies.....	18,735

★ ★ ★

Size of organizations furnishing us with parts for war production—as indicated by special survey—was as follows:

Firms employing less than 100 people.....	43%
Firms employing 100 to 500 people.....	31%
Firms employing more than 500 people.....	26%

★ ★ ★

General Motors' policy on sub-contractors and suppliers has resulted in the spread of approximately one-half its war work to outside firms.

The figures above are taken from an exhaustive study of sub-contracting prepared in connection with a recent report to the War Department.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



Escort Carrier's Record

An escort carrier, one of the Navy's "baby flat-tops," returned to port with a story of continuous aggressive action against Nazi submarines the Navy Department announced recently.

The remarkable record set up by the planes of the carrier, which worked with destroyers and anti-submarine surface vessels, was two subs destroyed and pris-



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oners taken, four very probably destroyed and four probably destroyed, all in eleven attacks.

U. S. Atlantic Fleet

United States invasion forces which augmented units poised in Africa for the attack upon Sicily were transported across the Atlantic by the United States Atlantic Fleet without the loss of a man, the Navy Department reported this week.

During the eight months intervening the invasions of French Morocco and Sicily, ships under Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, shuttled back and forth across the ocean, moving troops of the U. S. Army to Africa in preparation for the Sicilian invasion.

A portion of the United States troops which took part in the newest invasion of Axis territory received their training in amphibious warfare with the Amphibious Force of Admiral Ingersoll's fleet after completing their army training in the infantry or armored forces.

In addition to transporting troops to Africa, and aiding in the training of the United States Army units, the Atlantic Fleet provided the large United States combatant ships to the British Mediterranean Fleet of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O., Commander of all Allied Naval forces participating in the invasion operations. These large U. S. units took part in the bombardment of enemy shore installations under the direct command of Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, USN, who commands the U. S. Naval forces in North African waters which are under the operational control of Admiral Cunningham, who commands all Naval forces under General Eisenhower.

The Atlantic Fleet likewise provided the United States transports and landing craft which took part in the attack upon Sicily.

Naval Aviation

The part Naval aviation is playing in the war was described by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, Artemus L. Gates, over the Mutual Broadcasting System, 17 July. He said:

"Down the whole course of this war, your Navy's airmen have shouldered a tremendous burden. The battles of Midway and Coral Sea, the attacks on the Gilberts and Marshalls and other Pacific Islands, were actions primarily fought and decisively won by our Navy flyers and our aircraft carrier skippers and personnel.

"We have lost four carriers: the Lexington and Yorktown, the Wasp and the Hornet. Ships which vigorously seek out and attack the enemy are always liable to attack. And those ships created havoc on the enemy before they themselves became victims.

"Take the carrier Enterprise—the Big 'E'—the still floating and still fighting veteran of every action we have had except one. Unaided and alone her air groups have destroyed nineteen enemy ships and damaged thirteen. They have assisted in the destruction of another ten ships and the damaging of another seven. Her planes and antiaircraft have shot down 185 enemy planes. Twice she has beaten off the heaviest air attacks ever launched against an American ship in any war. She and the men who man her are the living, fighting symbol of naval air power.

"Besides these huge, combat carriers—and we have built and are building many more than those which were lost—besides these, we have smaller carriers, known as escort carriers. These carriers have carried more than 2,500 aircraft of all types to battle fronts. They have bombed and sunk many submarines. They have fought off enemy air attacks on our steady stream of convoys, saving the lives of our troops and taking the materials and munitions which you people make to our own forces and those of our Allies.

"But this is only a part of what your naval aviators are doing. Naval Air Transport is maintaining air routes across the Atlantic and Pacific, flying supplies and men to our forces who urgently need them. And shore-based squadrons patrol our coasts constantly, day and night, in fair weather and foul."

Navy Chaplains Graduate

Williamsburg, Va.—Rear Adm. Manley H. Simons, USN-Ret., gave the baccalaureate address at the graduation exercise of Class 10-43 of the Naval Training School (Chaplains) which took place in the Phi Beta Kappa Hall at the College of William and Mary 18 July.

Class 10-43's graduates are as follows:

Philip C. Adam	Jas. D. McCormick
Wm. A. Alexander	Jas. R. McGrath
Arthur R. Anderson	Timothy J. McGrath
James W. Arthur	Wm. H. Mackin
Wm. C. Beecher	Frank L. Matustik
Bernard H. Boyd	David M. Morrison
S. "E" Chernink	Francis B. Pilliod
Gerard J. Clark	Louis C. Randall
Luther B. Craft	Samuel H. Ray
John F. Crotty	Carl L. Sullenberger
Carl J. Dannecker	C. O. Sullivan
Jos. M. Devlin	Louis M. Swartz
Jas. J. Edwards	Robert L. Thomas
John L. Foley	Paul V. Thomson
Sam H. Franklin	Carroll H. Varner
Jos. I. Gerber	Philip X. Walsh
Thos. F. Glynn	John H. Walter
Clell C. Gray	Thomas P. Ward
Ralph E. Handran	Wm. J. Westhafer
Jos. T. Howard	Ercle L. White
John L. Jones	Ernest H. Williams
M. C. Kilpatrick	Waldo R. Wold
Justin A. Kress	

The three Specialists (W), who graduated with 10-43 class and will go to duty as chaplain helpers, are Irvin Cornelius Brogan, Paul Willard Peterson and Jesse Washington Slaughter.

Commodores Appointed

Eight captains were recently given the temporary rank of commodore, the Navy Department has announced. The names of the newly appointed officers are as follows:

Commo. Thomas S. Combs
Commo. Edward J. Foy
Commo. Leslie E. Gehres
Commo. Henry S. Kendall
Commo. Edward J. Moran
Commo. Frederick G. Reinicke
Commo. Giles E. Short
Commo. William A. Sullivan

The assignment of one of the foregoing, Commo. Frederick G. Reinicke, has been announced. He is Port Director of the Third Naval District, N. Y.

Planning 6 Years More in Pacific

Secretary of the Navy Knox at a press conference early this week decried the wave of optimism which has swept the country following our recent successes in Sicily and the South Pacific. "It is silly," he said, "to talk of having won the war, with Hitler in complete control of continental Europe. Sicily is only an outpost." Speaking of the bad effects of such over-optimism he said: "All the talk of an early ending of the war is only wishful thinking. It is causing a slow-down in production and we are already feeling the effects of this slow-down."

Vice Adm. Frederick J. Horne, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, who also took part in the conference, stated: "We are planning material and ships for a war in the Pacific which will last until 1949." "My belief is," said he "that we have a larger fleet than Japan. But it is also my belief that we will need a fleet twice the size of that of Japan. Twice the air power also." Admiral Horne went on to say: "Moreover, I am hoping not only to defeat the Japanese fleet. I expect to see our people in Tokyo before the war is over unless we want another one before the end of this generation."

Rickenbacker's Son a Marine

David Edward Rickenbacker, 18-year-old son of Lt. Col. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, was sworn in the U. S. Marine Corps, 20 July, in New York City.



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IN THE NEW REGULATION

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TAILORED BY
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BEST NOURISHED PEOPLE ON EARTH—and there's a Reason**

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* * *

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Budweiser

In addition to supplying the armed forces with glider parts, gun turret parts and foodstuffs, Anheuser-Busch produces materials which go into the manufacture of: B Complex Vitamins • Rubber • Aluminum • Munitions • Medicines • Hospital Diets • Baby Foods • Bread and other Bakery Products • Batteries • Paper • Soap and Textiles—to name a few.

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A N H E U S E R - B U S C H • • • S A I N T L O U I S

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Editor

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SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1943

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

DUE to the progressively increasing air strength of the Navy, Admiral King has created the office of Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), and upon his recommendation, approved by Secretary Knox and Assistant Secretary for Air, Gates, the President has appointed Rear Admiral John Sidney McCain to the position with the rank of Vice Admiral. This action is in line with the thought of Admiral King developing as aviation rose from infancy to its current expanding power. The country is gratified by the demonstrated coordination of the surface, submarine and air arms, which has played a large part in the victories won in the Pacific and over U-boats operating in the seven Seas, and has noted with satisfaction that this coordination has been applied effectively in the combined operations now underway in all areas. It is not by chance that this important factor of unity has been brought about. It is the direct result of the Admiral's experience. Not only has he knowledge of surface craft, their use and capabilities, as a result of duty thereon, but he rendered distinguished service as a submarine commander, and, realizing the value of air for defense and offense, he early devoted his interest to aviation, and after flying experience, became Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics. Indoctrinated in the three arms, his mind naturally moved toward their employment as a single unit, and to this end when appointed Chief of Naval Operations, he brought to his staff men of like rounded experience; and it followed that with the accomplishments that ensued, he was impressed with the need also of complete cooperation with the Army. Fortunately, General Marshall was equally concerned that such cooperation should exist, and the consequences of their like views are the assignments of General MacArthur to command the Navy as well as the Army in the campaign in progress in the South Pacific, of Rear Admiral Kinkaid to command that in the North Pacific and of General Eisenhower to command that in the Mediterranean area. Through the office of a Deputy of Naval Operations (Air), Admiral King has given Aviation further recognition, which will go far to satisfy the advocates of a separate Department of Air. It is noted that in the announcement of the creation of the post, the statement was made that Admiral McCain's duty would include the correlation and coordination of all military aspects of this branch of the Service, the aim of his Chief. With this responsibility in the capable hands of that air experienced officer, Admiral King will be permitted more time for the consideration of questions of global strategy, questions he has successfully answered in the past, and which his proved talents promise will be solved satisfactorily as the war moves toward our ultimate victory.

IN commending the Field Artillery School for the part it has played in bringing that Arm to its present high state of efficiency, Lieutenant General L. J. McNair, commanding general Army Ground Forces, is also extending recognition to the part the Army's school system has played over the years since World War I in keeping alive and developing the science and art of war within the restrictions of limited personnel and scanty funds. During those lean years the staffs and faculties of these schools, together with the student officers who attended the classes, studied and restudied the capabilities of their arms of the service, how it had been employed in battles in the past, and how it might be better employed in battles of the future. Because the garrisons on each individual post were far too small for any effective maneuvers (for example, the First Division was spread over twelve posts)—and until recent years funds were not provided to concentrate troops for field exercises, the Service Schools and the branch Boards became the repositories of the art and progress of warfare and through rotation of their classes passed their knowledge on to the officers of the Regular Army and to as many Reserve and National Guard officers, as appropriations would allow. As these officers returned to their units imbued with new and fresh ideas, they indoctrinated their subordinates, experimented with training programs, and sought to improve upon them. Thus, when our expansion program began before the present war it was not only the education these schools had given to individual officers which facilitated the war time program, but it was also the spirit which had been diffused throughout the entire service. During the expansion program, too, the schools themselves grew enormously to meet the new training problems of war and to formulate new doctrines necessitated by global warfare. Thus the sound foundation laid down in peacetime has made easier the task of war. Whatever post-war Army we may have, one may be sure that the service schools will continue to play a major part.

Service Humor

Big Contest!

Inspired by the current heat wave, Ye Humor Ed. is determined to do something about the Service Joke. Perusal week after week of the humor of various papers including his own has left the conviction that there is no joke that can be called a service joke that:

1. Doesn't have the sailor's girl in every port theme.
2. Doesn't dwell on new sailor's seasickness.
3. Doesn't make fun of (a) the colonel of the old school, (b) sergeants, (c) buglers, (d) shavetails or (e) cooks.
4. Doesn't stress the (a) mistakes of, (b) laziness of yardbirds.
5. Doesn't jibe at Service "red-tape."
6. Doesn't pun on WAC, WAVES or SPAR.

Now how about the DIFFERENT joke? If you know a bonafide service joke that is different send it in for publication in this column.

Bawling Out is Worse

After a lieutenant showed the men how to load, lock and fire a Tommy gun, he prepared to give the signal to fire. Suddenly one of the men working the targets exposed himself to the line of fire.

"Listen here, soldier!" barked the lieutenant, "all you have to worry about is getting killed—I'll get bawled out for it!"
—Miami Beach Service Parade.

Colonel Stoopnagle defines "itches" as "something that when a recruit is standing at attention his nose always."

Foot Trouble

"Why didn't you enlist, George?"
"I had trouble with my feet."
"Huh! Flat or cold?"

—The Sunflower.

Wise Solon

Junior Senator—"When somebody comes around with a new theory, you always endorse it. Why is that?"
Senior Senator—"I'd rather endorse it than have it explained to me."
—Aafsatonian.

Under Fire

The Army cook had just whipped up orders of fried eggs for a hungry mob of soldiers. Wearied by his herculean efforts, he sat down, yawned, lit a black cigar and wrote a letter to his sweetheart. "Darling," he began, "for the past three hours shells have been bursting all around me."

—Rangefinder.

Qualifications No Asset

The applicant for enlistment appeared at the recruiting office in the days before the War Department banned enlistments and when asked about his special qualifications began to boast: "I'm descended from Henry Clay on my father's side, and from Peter Stuyvesant on my mother's side, and my aunt was a Vanderbilt . . ."

"Just a minute," interrupted the recruiting sergeant, "we want you for fighting, not breeding!"

—Exchange.

Corporal—"That sergeant has a pretty good brain."

Private—"He should have. It ain't never been used."

—Enid Plane Facts.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

G. J. N.—The retirement pay of an Army Reserve officer discharged for disability in line of duty is 75 per cent of his active duty pay. S. 219, approved last week, permits such officers to retain the temporary rank in which serving at time relieved from active duty.

V. D. A.—Full details on method of making enlisted men's transfers are contained in AR 615-200, a copy of which is no doubt on file at your station. The regulation was printed on page 928 of our 10 April 1943 issue.

C. G.—Chevrons for overseas service in World War I may be worn on Army officers' summer blouses.

J. B. D.—Since the Army Good Conduct Medal is for award only to those who completed three years' enlisted service on or after 28 June 1941, it obviously is not for award to old-timers, but only for comparative newcomers to the Army.

Subscriber—The Army is retiring all officers who reached stated ages, as prescribed by the Act of 13 June 1940. Although there is authority to retain up to five per cent of colonels on the active list, no such colonels are being retained since most of the colonels are being recalled and it is felt that there would be discrimination if one colonel was retired and recalled to active duty and another colonel were retained on active duty. Retirement age for officers below grade of general officer is 60 years.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Lt. Robert F. Hickey, USN, on 15 July assumed command of the Naval Reserve Aviation Base at the Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, N. Y.

20 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. John L. Hines, USA, and Mrs. Hines entertained at dinner at their quarters at Fort Myer, Va., Sunday 15 July. The guests included Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Lansing H. Beach, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, Col. and Mrs. Edward Kreger, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins, and Maj. and Mrs. George Marshall.

30 Years Ago

Ens. Victor D. Herbst, USN, the senior officer now at the U. S. Naval Aviation Camp at Annapolis, left the camp Tuesday for Marblehead, Mass., to inspect and witness tests of several parts of the Wright biplane, as this type of aircraft, together with the Curtiss machines, form the equipment of the camp here.

50 Years Ago

A steamer sails from San Francisco on 30 July for Unalaska, carrying the mails for the fleet in Bering Sea. Mail leaving the East 24 July will be in time to catch this mail.

75 Years Ago

Dispatches received from Alaska state that the troops are in excellent health. The Indians now regard the occupation of Sitka and other places with a not unfriendly interest.

**War Department
Navy Department**

OFFICIAL ORDERS
(Publication suspended for duration of War)

**Marine Corps
Coast Guard**
WAR DEPARTMENT

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson

Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson

Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy

Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett

Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

Deputy Chief of Staff
Lieutenant General Joseph T. McNarney

Commanding General, Army Air Forces
General Henry H. Arnold

Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair

Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Brian H. Somervell

Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department announced this week the names of 154 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 336 wounded in action, 147 missing in action and 733 prisoners of war. Of the prisoners, 412 are interned by Germany and 321 by Italy.

KILLED IN ALEUTIAN AREA

Officer Personnel
Capt. E. F. Brasch

Enlisted Personnel
Sgt. M. F. Avalos
Sgt. M. Bertolli
Pvt. R. L. Womack
Pvt. J. R. Dupuis
Pvt. A. V. Glazon
Pvt. A. Konwent
Pvt. L. E. Jarboe
T. 4 H. L. McBride
Pfc. J. F. Remmers

S. Sgt. G. D. Reynolds
Pfc. J. G. Stary
Pfc. J. R. Jackson
Pvt. Roy Van Orden
Pfc. M. E. Burkle
Sgt. E. T. Obodzinski
Pvt. Pilar Marques

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. J. E. McKinley
1st Lt. L. W. Levan-der
F. O. R. J. Marsh
2nd Lt. J. O. Combest
2nd Lt. E. A. Lawton
Capt. A. J. Hebert

1st Lt. E. R. Horr
2nd Lt. C. E. Schult-hels
2nd Lt. T. J. Meeks
Capt. R. J. Check
1st Lt. J. J. Martin
2nd Lt. W. R. Roberts

Enlisted Personnel
M. Sgt. F. D. Glover
Sgt. R. G. Ames
T. Sgt. C. J. Morris
Sgt. H. R. Clark
T. Sgt. D. W. Jones
Sgt. P. P. Meyers
Sgt. I. J. Tieman
T. Sgt. R. L. Wilkin-son
Sgt. E. I. Hodadon
Sgt. W. J. McKeen
Sgt. M. A. Mc-Laughlin
Sgt. R. M. Bottomley
Sgt. L. J. Fornaro
Sgt. R. J. Daly
Sgt. J. S. Lantto

Sgt. R. E. Whitney
Sgt. H. F. Goswick
Sgt. C. P. Henry
Sgt. R. G. Kuehl
T. 4 B. J. Gilhauley
Sgt. S. J. Myszkla
Sgt. G. W. Witts
T. Sgt. B. C. Farmer
T. Sgt. R. E. Mandell
Sgt. A. R. Pascoe
T. Sgt. S. L. Hendrix
Sgt. Bill Geary
Sgt. A. A. Jones
T. Sgt. E. H. Cameron
T. Sgt. G. H. Chapin
Sgt. J. C. Kisseloff
Sgt. L. D. Mason

KILLED IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

Enlisted Personnel
Sgt. H. J. Perrodin
T. 4 J. R. Beley

KILLED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. E. B. Drompp
2nd Lt. C. L. Longe-necker

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. H. D. Smith
Pvt. M. B. Chesnek
T. 4 R. C. Briles
T. 5 L. G. Hall
Pvt. C. R. May
Pvt. H. Flanigan
Sgt. P. A. Colella
Pvt. Albert Larocca
Pfc. Burr DeWitt

Pvt. Carl Hildreth
Pvt. E. C. Lankester
S. Sgt. C. W. Reynolds
S. Sgt. S. B. Roach
Pfc. P. F. Connelly
Pfc. J. J. Cosgrove
Cpl. G. P. Abohosho
T. 5 H. C. Richards

KILLED IN PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. B. R. Rankin
1st Lt. W. F. Fiedler, jr.

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. F. C. Estek
Pvt. F. Heckel
Pvt. P. C. Barach
Sgt. D. H. Dodge
Cpl. D. M. Thompson

Pvt. E. C. Jensen
Pvt. Jewel Smith
Pvt. L. Sticklemyer
S. Sgt. E. P. Gartland
Sgt. C. F. Wrenn
Pvt. O. C. Manning

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
Capt. E. L. Linsley
1st Lt. J. J. Marlowe
1st Lt. T. H. Durkin
1st Lt. E. J. Walpole

Capt. R. W. Olsen
1st Lt. Louis Cohen
1st Lt. J. F. Searcy
1st Lt. J. H. Werner

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. W. C. Haigler
Pvt. C. L. Hand
Pvt. W. O. Satterfield
Pvt. W. E. Fowler

T. Sgt. R. F. Cole
S. Sgt. W. B. Gregory, jr.

Pfc. J. Deangelis
Cpl. J. O. DeCarlo
Pvt. W. A. Greanoff
Pvt. J. W. Reagan
Pvt. F. W. Stanley
Pvt. S. A. Suchanek
Pfc. R. L. Barnhill
T. 5 E. J. N. Labrecque
Pfc. R. H. Cannon
Pvt. M. J. Aldige
T. Sgt. R. K. Enders
T. 5 H. L. Nelson
Pvt. C. J. Semler
Pvt. Lee Baker
T. Sgt. N. J. Gaudet
Pfc. E. D. Michael
Pfc. H. W. Senne
Pvt. O. D. Stark, jr.
Cpl. H. L. Williams
Cpl. E. M. Pickell
Pvt. A. Baldini

Pvt. S. A. Boyce
Pvt. John Turco
Sgt. G. E. Crofts
Pvt. R. L. Kelly
Pfc. R. E. Campbell
Sgt. F. R. Lowery
Sgt. E. W. Rollins
Pvt. E. C. Scott
Cpl. R. J. Slazas
T. 4 A. J. Macedo
T. 4 C. L. Urban
Pvt. F. B. Lucio
Pfc. O. O. Russell
Sgt. H. E. Bessette
S. Sgt. E. K. Blaney
Cpl. C. G. Craig
S. Sgt. W. C. Simon
Pvt. W. H. Slater
Pvt. Lonzo Roohor
Pvt. C. D. Brock
Pvt. Pete Gurock
Pfc. E. H. Flemming

DIED IN JAPANESE PRISONS

Additional messages through the International Red Cross from Japan have notified the War Department of more names of American soldiers who have died of disease in Japanese prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. A partial additional list of those who are stated to have died follows:

Officer Personnel

Capt. J. W. Ely
Capt. P. C. Cooke
Maj. J. J. O'Donovan

Maj. L. F. Mears
Capt. R. K. Grimes
2nd Lt. C. L. White

Enlisted Personnel

Pvt. S. A. Crews
M. Sgt. F. W. Blackmore
Pfc. E. L. Blakely
Pfc. J. W. Collins
Sgt. M. L. Hall
Pvt. J. E. Hopper
Pfc. L. D. Stephenson
Pvt. E. L. Wiggins
Pfc. A. L. Myers
Pvt. K. N. Gayda
Pvt. J. A. Hughes
Sgt. R. E. Sawyer
Pfc. H. R. Williams
Pfc. G. L. Hicks
Pvt. S. B. Sneekus
Pfc. L. R. Stevens
Pfc. J. O. Cunningham
Pvt. W. E. Brown
Pfc. J. G. Foster
Pvt. D. F. Hickman
Pvt. J. C. Murphy
Sgt. E. K. Trotter
Sgt. F. Cronin
Pfc. G. W. Beckrow
Sgt. P. A. Saarinen
T. Sgt. R. E. Sullivan
T. Sgt. J. M. Mollitor
Cpl. A. B. Walberg
Pvt. S. L. Raynes
Pfc. J. M. Kove
Pfc. A. M. Norfleet
Pvt. J. N. Tock
1st Sgt. G. W. Farr
Pfc. R. E. Harrington
Pvt. F. La Fromboise
Pfc. A. K. Nelson

Pvt. H. G. Ulrich
Pvt. C. H. Matkins
Pvt. G. W. Chugge
Pvt. A. L. Lemelin
Pvt. E. J. Clinton
Pfc. O. Nisnevitz
Pvt. A. R. Boese
Pvt. F. D. Gonzales
Pvt. J. H. Graves
Pvt. H. B. Nance, jr.
Cpl. A. B. Sanchez
Pvt. J. D. Sims
Cpl. H. V. Spensley
Pfc. J. T. McHugh
T. Sgt. C. A. Paul
Pfc. J. M. Welch
S. Sgt. Casper J. Pie
Pvt. W. B. Williams
Cpl. P. F. Zurline
Cpl. S. P. Jones
Pfc. R. V. Kaspari
Pvt. M. E. Ring
Pfc. H. M. Bolton
Pfc. R. L. Jones
Pvt. E. H. Langdon
Pvt. F. C. Pronchick
Pvt. W. H. Sheeran
Pvt. H. B. Shorts
Pvt. S. H. Thompson
Pvt. J. P. Clark
Sgt. R. Dukatnik
Sgt. L. Ehlers
Pvt. Elliott Holman
Pvt. J. B. McBride
Sgt. A. L. Maddux
Pvt. C. G. Nanny
Pvt. M. L. Reid
Pfc. J. T. Tubbs
Pfc. B. Whiteside, jr.

Officers included in the groups of wounded, missing and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ALEUTIAN AREA

2nd Lt. J. T. Snow

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. G. B. Beck-helm
Lt. Col. J. W. Wilson
2nd Lt. W. N. Burkett
2nd Lt. C. C. Clamp, jr.

1st Lt. D. M. Crist
2nd Lt. R. L. Hammond
2nd Lt. R. M. Pourtales, jr.

WOUNDED IN MIDDLE EAST AREA
1st Lt. L. N. Touchstone
2nd Lt. F. R. Roublin

WOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA
Maj. F. L. Bowen
2nd Lt. J. P. Dunaway

1st Lt. E. C. DeBabey
1st Lt. E. P. McLaughlin
1st Lt. B. D. Harrison
Capt. G. A. Zientowski
2nd Lt. T. J. Davis, jr.

Capt. K. W. Schultz
Capt. R. L. Dozier
2nd Lt. E. E. Reynolds
2nd Lt. W. N. Lind
1st Lt. J. E. Richards
2nd Lt. J. R. Goolsby

WOUNDED IN PACIFIC AREA
Col. D. M. N. Ross
2nd Lt. R. H. Hudson

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Capt. E. B. Perry
Maj. J. S. Bell
1st Lt. U. W. Otto

2nd Lt. L. H. Green
Capt. R. H. Lau
2nd Lt. F. J. Ertola

2nd Lt. A. W. Phelps
2nd Lt. H. M. Davis
Lt. Col. L. G. Windom
2nd Lt. D. L. Taylor
1st Lt. G. B. Beeler

WO E. W. Childs
Lt. Col. E. W. Gibson
Maj. J. F. Rousseau
2nd Lt. J. Sarcona
Lt. Col. J. T. Walsh

MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. H. D. Bennett
2nd Lt. R. D. McSween

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. R. W. Adams
2nd Lt. A. C. Conway
Col. A. Peterson
2nd Lt. C. E. Belk
2nd Lt. D. G. McMullen
2nd Lt. J. Roslo
2nd Lt. T. A. Cuddeback
2nd Lt. W. O. Deal, jr.

2nd Lt. J. J. Francis
2nd Lt. R. S. Reback
FO K. A. Quade
2nd Lt. D. G. Wheat
FO G. H. Gloude-man
1st Lt. J. M. Moss
2nd Lt. L. Bigelow
2nd Lt. S. Casden
2nd Lt. J. P. Fearick
2nd Lt. T. L. Ketcham

2nd Lt. A. Lazerson
2nd Lt. J. P. Normile
2nd Lt. J. C. Kaufmann, jr.
2nd Lt. J. R. Mason
2nd Lt. D. L. Parker
2nd Lt. H. C. Burgoon
FO L. E. Adair, jr.
2nd Lt. P. F. Shinsky
2nd Lt. W. C. King
1st Lt. J. W. Shaffer
2nd Lt. L. J. Gullickson

MISSING IN MIDDLE EAST AREA

2nd Lt. J. H. S. Lynch
1st Lt. F. A. Hicks
2nd Lt. F. J. Hruska

1st Lt. R. A. Lafleur
2nd Lt. J. M. Foley
2nd Lt. D. J. Kiernan
1st Lt. J. B. Kendall

MISSING IN NORTH AFRICAN AREA

Capt. C. W. Grooms
2nd Lt. L. E. Thompson
2nd Lt. J. W. Cronin
FO O. L. Gahm
2nd Lt. G. B. Church

1st Lt. B. L. Campbell
2nd Lt. E. O. Esser
2nd Lt. J. D. Williams
1st Lt. J. H. Heaberg

MISSING IN PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. N. G. Guilber-son, jr.
2nd Lt. R. M. Foss

2nd Lt. G. E. Scam-man
2nd Lt. F. H. Baird
2nd Lt. L. R. Graff

MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. H. R. Silvers
2nd Lt. W. V. Sey-berth
2nd Lt. R. N. Sylvester

1st Lt. H. S. Barnett

INTERBED BY GERMANY

Capt. R. E. Adamina
2nd Lt. J. C. Cahill
Capt. W. E. Cody
2nd Lt. R. J. Malorca
2nd Lt. R. T. Ram-saur
FO M. M. Stone
1st Lt. J. D. Tenre
1st Lt. A. G. Kenras
2nd Lt. L. S. Lang
1st Lt. W. G. Duckworth
2nd Lt. E. O. Ward
1st Lt. T. H. Walden
1st Lt. F. D. Gillogly, jr.

2nd Lt. S. S. Miller
2nd Lt. R. M. Rahner
2nd Lt. G. W. Rogers
Capt. H. J. Weintraub
2nd Lt. R. J. Davis
1st Lt. W. L. Heckman
1st Lt. C. G. Jones
2nd Lt. R. S. Johnson
2nd Lt. R. D. Shaaber
Capt. H. M. Spanidling
2nd Lt. W. W. Saunders
2nd Lt. G. F. Clymer
1st Lt. H. Romm
Capt. J. F. Slack
2nd Lt. R. L. Starr
2nd Lt. S. Thal
2nd Lt. F. H. Tripp, jr.

FO R. A. Vetter
2nd Lt. J. F. Crouch, jr.
2nd Lt. W. H. Owens
Capt. F. M. Smith
1st Lt. C. D. Campbell
1st Lt. E. E. Cook
1st Lt. F. D. Lown, jr.
Lt. Col. W. M. Oakes
Lt. Col. R. M. Stillman
2nd Lt. W. R. Collins
2nd Lt. J. B. McCracken
2nd Lt. D. W. Richie, jr.
1st Lt. A. L. Battalion
1st Lt. A. J. Clorland
2nd Lt. E. F. Bean, jr.
2nd Lt. G. M. Muchl-bauer
2nd Lt. T. B. Wilson
1st Lt. W. R. Danth
2nd Lt. L. S. Chadwick
2nd Lt. A. Kramarinko
2nd Lt. S. J. Loveless
2nd Lt. R. J. Snyder
2nd Lt. R. M. Webster

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Frank Knox

Under Secretary of the Navy
James V. Forrestal

Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Ralph A. Bard

Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Air)
Artemus L. Gates

Chief of Naval Operations and COMINCH
Admiral Ernest J. King

Chief of Staff, COMINCH
Vice Admiral Richard S. Edwards

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2nd Lt. D. J. Perkins

1st Lt. H. J. Kohler
FO P. L. Rae
2nd Lt. W. B. Fergu-son
2nd Lt. H. G. Russell

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2nd Lt. R. H. Calkins
2nd Lt. H. E. High-field
1st Lt. C. R. Kinsey
2nd Lt. T. H. Mc-Carty
1st Lt. J. G. Kennard
2nd Lt. R. G. Busken-ward
2nd Lt. G. J. Green-berg
1st Lt. W. C. Jackson

2nd Lt. R. B. Charl-ton
1st Lt. C. F. Costanzo
1st Lt. H. C. Strawn
1st Lt. S. E. Locke
1st Lt. M. W. Zahn
2nd Lt. R. R. South-ward
2nd Lt. J. F. Smoot
1st Lt. J. H. Goff
1st Lt. T. B. Johnson

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 14 July through 20 July, inclusive, brought the total since the war began to 8,398 dead, 4,740 wounded, 10,223 missing, and 3,942 prisoners of war.

The tabulations include the change of status of 284 casualties from missing to prisoners of war and of 30 casualties from missing to dead, the latter in accordance with law. These changes were not announced by name.

In addition, a number of personnel previously listed as missing or prisoner are now reported as dead, their names being appropriately marked: (*) to indicate previously reported prisoner, and (†) to indicate previously reported missing.

DEAD
OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
Chf. Mach. P. N. Anschutz
Lt. (jg) R. P. Troy
Lt. M. H. Johnston
Lt. G. C. Wilcox
Lt. Raymond Essman
Lt. Jas. Moffitt
Lt. (jg) B. W. Starmer, jr.

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) W. S. O'Connell
Lt. V. B. Thatcher
Ens. J. E. Hether-man
Lt. (jg) G. T. Kearns
Ens. H. P. James†
Ens. W. H. Mitchell†

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
2nd Lt. J. P. A. La Cosa
(Continued on Next Page)

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Sea Service Casualties (Continued from Preceding Page)

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U. S. Navy
S1c G. M. Whitney Cox D. C. Howard†
S1c R. C. Goodrich, Jr. S1c L. D. Jackson†
F1c R. W. Luken AMM2c R. G. Skinner†
Cox J. P. Lorbietaki AMM3c E. R. Collier†
Cox J. L. Granger† RM2c W. H. Dyer*
MMM2c R. P. Randall† WT2c J. P. Derrington*
S1c A. A. Amicone QM3c R. C. Elliott†
RM1c H. G. Kellogg* Y1c I. A. Felix†
ARM3c N. G. Rice†

U. S. Naval Reserve

BM2c R. E. Johnson MMM2c F. J. Montclair
S1c H. E. Sealock S2c B. A. Nettleton
MMM1c A. A. Rugenstein S2c J. Nutter
S2c J. D. Prichard QM3c Wm. Robison
F3c J. R. Musgrove S2c G. C. Allen
S1c A. B. Perry, Jr. F2c L. W. Bidwell
S2c C. R. Ramseyer PhM2c W. O. Cottier†
S1c D. W. Waldron AMM3c R. L. Paisley†
MMM2c W. G. Champion S2c J. D. S. Yim
RM2c R. T. Duncan*

ARM3c D. R. Cro-mack†
AOM3c H. C. Pumphrey†
CMM W. G. H. Boyd
StM2c R. H. Anderson†
S1c J. C. Rowe†
F1c J. W. Rumble†
CMM Lada Smilak*
AOM2c Jos. Calnt

U. S. Marine Corps

Cpl. C. B. Coffin* Pfc. L. L. Lane*
Pfc. E. J. Mancel* Cpl. E. K. Madden*
Pfc. G. F. McQuilkin* GySgt. R. E. McKinney†
Pfc. H. A. Schrader* Pfc. D. F. Scott*
Sgt. J. S. Bronston* Cpl. J. E. Matteson†
Cpl. L. M. Eaton† Cpl. J. W. Ruark*
Pfc. H. W. Doyash* Pfc. E. E. Middleton*
Pfc. Geo. Lazarek* Pfc. F. W. Abbey
Pfc. J. O. Butz* Pfc. O. E. Chapin*
Sgt. L. A. Preston* Pfc. D. L. Johnson*

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Pvt. C. M. Chezum Cpl. A. W. Hansen
Sgt. R. A. Miller* Pfc. P. P. Piechota
Pfc. C. H. Elneke

MISSING OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. B. A. Van Voorhis

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) W. P. Lead-better Lt. (jg) J. O. Traub
Lt. S. J. Kush Lt. (jg) H. A. Oehlert, Jr.

WOUNDED OFFICER PERSONNEL

Lt. (jg) C. A. DiGuillan, USN

11th ND Medical Officer

Rear Adm. George Carroll Thomas, formerly of the San Diego Naval Hospital, has been assigned as officer in charge of medical activities in the 11th Naval District.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

U. S. War Communiques

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 441, 15 July

North Pacific: 1. On 14 July, during the early morning, a U. S. light surface unit bombarded Japanese positions in Gertrude Cove on Kiska. Enemy guns did not reply.

No. 442, 16 July

North Pacific: 1. On 15 July, during the early morning, a U. S. light surface unit bombarded Japanese positions in Gertrude Cove on Kiska. The enemy did not return the fire.

No. 443, 17 July

North Pacific: 1. On 15 July, a force of Army Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers Mitchell (North American B-25) medium bombers and Lightning (Lockheed P-38) fighters, carried out four attacks against Japanese installations at Kiska. Several fires were observed in the vicinity of the enemy antiaircraft batteries.

No. 444, 18 July

South Pacific: 1. During the night of 16 July, Navy Catalina (Consolidated PBV) patrol bombers bombed enemy positions on Nauru Island. Numerous fires were started. All U. S. planes returned from this mission undamaged.

2. During the night of 16-17 July, a number of enemy bombers dropped bombs on Guadalcanal Island, causing some casualties to personnel and light damage to installations. Bombs also were dropped on Savo Island, with no damage.

No. 445, 20 July

North Pacific: 1. On 18 July, during the afternoon, a formation of Army Liberator (Consolidated B-24) heavy bombers, Mitchell (North American B-25) and Ventura (Vega B-34) medium bombers attacked the Japanese main camp area and Gertrude Cove on Kiska. Due to overcast, results were unobserved.

2. On 19 July, during the morning, a formation of Army Liberator heavy bombers attacked Paramushiru, Kuril Islands. A number of fires were observed. In addition, Japanese ships in Paramushiru Straits were bombed, and a number of near hits observed.

South Pacific: 3. On 18 July, several Japanese planes harmlessly bombed Canton Island. No personnel casualties or material damage was sustained.

No. 446, 21 July

South Pacific: 1. On 20 July, during the early morning, three Japanese bombers dropped several bombs on Funafuti, Ellice Islands. No damage was reported and no personnel injuries were sustained.

North Pacific: 2. On 20 July, two U. S. light surface units bombarded the Japanese main camp and the Gertrude Cove area on Kiska. The enemy did not return the fire.

GEN. MacARTHUR'S HQ., AUSTRALIA

14 July

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Lautem: Our medium bombers attacked the enemy air-dromes at Camp Chater and Lautem after dusk, causing fires and large explosions.

Kupang: Our heavy units bombed the town area shortly after nightfall, causing numerous explosions and fires visible fifty miles from the target.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Lae: (Please turn to Page 1384)

SCHOOL and CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

BETTER
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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1382)

Our heavy units on reconnaissance bombed the town area.

Salamaua: Our fighters on patrol intercepted and shot down a flight of three enemy dive bombers. We lost one plane, but the pilot is safe.

Orodubi: Our attack planes, in support of ground forces, bombed and strafed enemy positions from minimum altitude.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buka: Our heavy units bombed the airdrome after dark with unobserved results. Buin: Our heavy units attacked Kahili and Ballale airdromes at night, starting fires in dispersal areas. Those at Ballale were visible for fifty miles.

Kolombangara: Blackett Strait: Our medium units, escorted by fighters, attacked and destroyed two large enemy barges in Hunda Cove during the morning.

Vella Lavella: Our medium bombers attacked and destroyed a small enemy cargo vessel in Beagle Channel.

15 July

Northwestern Sector: Kel Islands: Our medium units bombed the Langgur airdrome at night with unobserved results.

Aru Island: One of our medium units bombed the Dobo airdrome after midnight, starting fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Saidor area: One of our heavy units on reconnaissance bombed and strafed three enemy barges, setting two on fire and forcing the third ashore.

Bena Bena: Seventeen enemy bombers, escorted by fifteen fighters, attacked the area. No damage was reported.

Lae: Our heavy units attacked the airdrome and town in the morning with twenty-one tons of explosives and incendiaries in the dispersal and building areas. One large fire and numerous smaller blazes were started.

Salamaua: Our medium bombers, in a strong daylight attack, dropped more than fifty tons of bombs on the airdrome and anti-aircraft positions at McDonald's Junction and the Isthmus. Heavy explosions occurred and several buildings were demolished, but a pall of smoke over the entire area prevented further assessment of damage. One of our aircraft made a forced landing in the sea, but the crew is believed to have been saved.

Wau: Three enemy float planes ineffectively raided the area at dawn.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Bougainville: Buin-Faisi: Our heavy units bombed the Ballale airdrome after dark, dropping twenty-four tons of high explosives and numerous fragmentation clusters. Five fires were started.

Rendova: Late dispatches indicate that four additional enemy fighters and another medium bomber were shot down by fighter action during the 11th. Enemy aircraft dropped nine bombs on our positions after dark without damage or casualties.

New Georgia: The advance of our ground forces against Munda is continuing despite stiffening enemy resistance. Our torpedo and dove bombers, in direct support, attacked the anti-aircraft positions and bivouac areas with thirty-one tons of heavy explosives, starting a large fire. Shortly after dawn our fighters intercepted eighteen enemy dive bombers and ten Zeros over Langsdale Point, forcing the bombers to jettison their bombs and shooting down four Zeros for the loss of one plane. In the battle of Enogai Inlet, our forces captured equipment, including heavy artillery and machine guns. Enemy casualties included 150 known dead and many wounded.

Kolombangara: Vila: Our heavy units bombed the airdrome after dark with unobserved results.

Vangunu Island: Our surface craft and shore parties on the northeastern coast destroyed three enemy barges containing 150 troops.

Kula Gulf: Later dispatches confirm the results of the successful action reported yesterday. An enemy task force attempted to reinforce or supply his beleaguered garrison at Munda but was intercepted by our surface forces and forced to retire to the north with the heavy losses previously reported.

16 July

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Kaukenau: Our medium units bombed and strafed the enemy-occupied village of Kaukenau.

Aru Island: One of our medium units on night reconnaissance strafed enemy installations at Dobo and the Taberfane areas.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: South Pacific reconnaissance units sighted and bombed a small cargo vessel near Simberi Island, scoring a hit on the stern.

New Guinea: Finschafen: One of our medium units on night patrol bombed and strafed the building area.

Salamaua: Our attack planes in close support of ground operations bombed and strafed from minimum height enemy installations along the Orodubi and Komlatum track.

Nassau Bay: Nine enemy dive-bombers ineffectively attacked the area during the morning.

Woody Island: Six enemy bombers attacked during the morning without effect.

Mubo: The Mubo bastion has been captured. United States forces, after landing and consolidating the beachhead at Nassau Bay 30 June, moved inland up the valley of the Bitol River, effecting a junction with the Australian units at Bulgak Creek at dusk 10 July. This move, effected in complete secrecy, operated to cut the enemy's line of communication between Mubo and Salamaua, and isolate his garrisons on Observation and Green Hills.

Following this enveloping move, in coordination with attacks by elements from the rear areas, Australian forces attacked from Lababia Ridge and Garrison Hill, and destroyed the enemy defenses at Observation Hill, the Pimple and Green Hill. Our ground forces have now cleared the Mubo area of all organized resistance and are pressing on Komlatum. Approximately 950 enemy troops were destroyed. Our losses were light.

Solomons: New Georgia: Our dive-bombers attacked enemy positions at Balroki, with thousand and 2,000-pound explosives, then thoroughly strafed the area. Our forces are continuing to advance toward Munda airdrome against heavy enemy resistance. On the night of the fourteenth an enemy counter-attack was repulsed. Four enemy guns were destroyed by our artillery.

Kolombangara: Our torpedo and dive-bombers attacked Vila airdrome and adjacent bivouac areas with fifty-four tons of explosives which started fires observed burning an hour and a half later.

Rendova: Our fighters intercepted and dispersed an enemy formation of twenty-seven medium bombers and fifty to sixty Zeros shortly after noon, shooting down fifteen bombers and thirty fighters. Three of our planes failed to return.

Vella Lavella: Our medium units with fighter escort attacked two small enemy cargo vessels off Baga Island, sinking one and leaving the other burning on a reef; strafed and sank two barges near Ganongga Island. Enemy outpost positions on Ganongga were strafed. Later a flight of our fighters sighted and attacked an enemy barge near Pakol Bay, leaving it burning fiercely.

Kua Gulf: The destroyer USS Gwin, damaged in naval action early on the 13th, later

sank while under tow.

17 July

Northwestern Sector: Aroe Island: Taberfane: Our medium units at night bombed the enemy seaplane base, starting a large fire. At dawn our long-range fighters attacked the area, damaging one barge and strafing enemy-occupied villages along the coast. An enemy float plane attempting interception was driven off and damaged with its rear gunner apparently killed.

Northeastern Sector, New Guinea: Salamaua: Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy positions near Bobdubi, starting fires. Later, one of our heavy units on reconnaissance bombed the Isthmus, causing three large fires in the vicinity of MacDonald's Junction.

Four enemy aircraft attacking Lasanga Island were driven off by our anti-aircraft defenses.

Solomons: New Georgia: Our torpedo planes and dive-bombers, in two strikes in close support of ground forces, dropped eighty-two tons of high explosive and fragmentation bombs on enemy positions in the Munda area.

Villa Lavalle: Four fighters on patrol strafed and set fire to an enemy barge in Timbala Bay.

18 July

Northwestern Sector, Timor: Lautem: Our medium units at night bombed the town starting fires visible for sixty miles.

Tenimber Islands: Selaru Island: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed the enemy-occupied village of Adaut.

Dutch New Guinea: Fak Fak: One of our heavy reconnaissance units bombed and strafed a small enemy merchantman off the coast.

Northeastern Sector, New Guinea: Lae: One of our heavy units bombed the airdrome at midday.

Salamaua: Our medium units bombed and strafed enemy installations, dropping thirty tons of heavy explosives. Direct hits on ammunition and fuel dumps caused large explosions in quick succession, followed by numerous fires throughout the area.

Solomons (South Pacific Forces): Vella Lavella: One of our reconnaissance units bombed and set afire a small enemy cargo vessel off the west coast.

New Georgia: Our dive-bombers in direct ground support attacked enemy positions in the Bairoko area.

Bougainville, Buin-Faisi Area: During the night our heavy bombers executed sustaining attacks on Kahili airdrome for nearly nine hours, starting many fires. Following this preparation, our heavy torpedo and dive-bombers in force, with strong fighter cover, attacked enemy shipping in the anchorage with brilliant results. Seven vessels were sunk, comprising one light cruiser or destroyer leader, two destroyers, a submarine chaser, a tanker, two cargo vessels. A third cargo ship was damaged and beached. The enemy's Air Force is strength unsuccessfully attempted to protect the shipping. Forty-nine enemy fighters were shot down in the great aerial combat which resulted. Six of our planes are missing.

19 July

Northwestern Sector, Dutch New Guinea: Two of our medium units on reconnaissance bombed the village jetty area at Kaukenau with unobserved results.

Timor: Our medium units bombed the air-
(Please turn to Page 1388)

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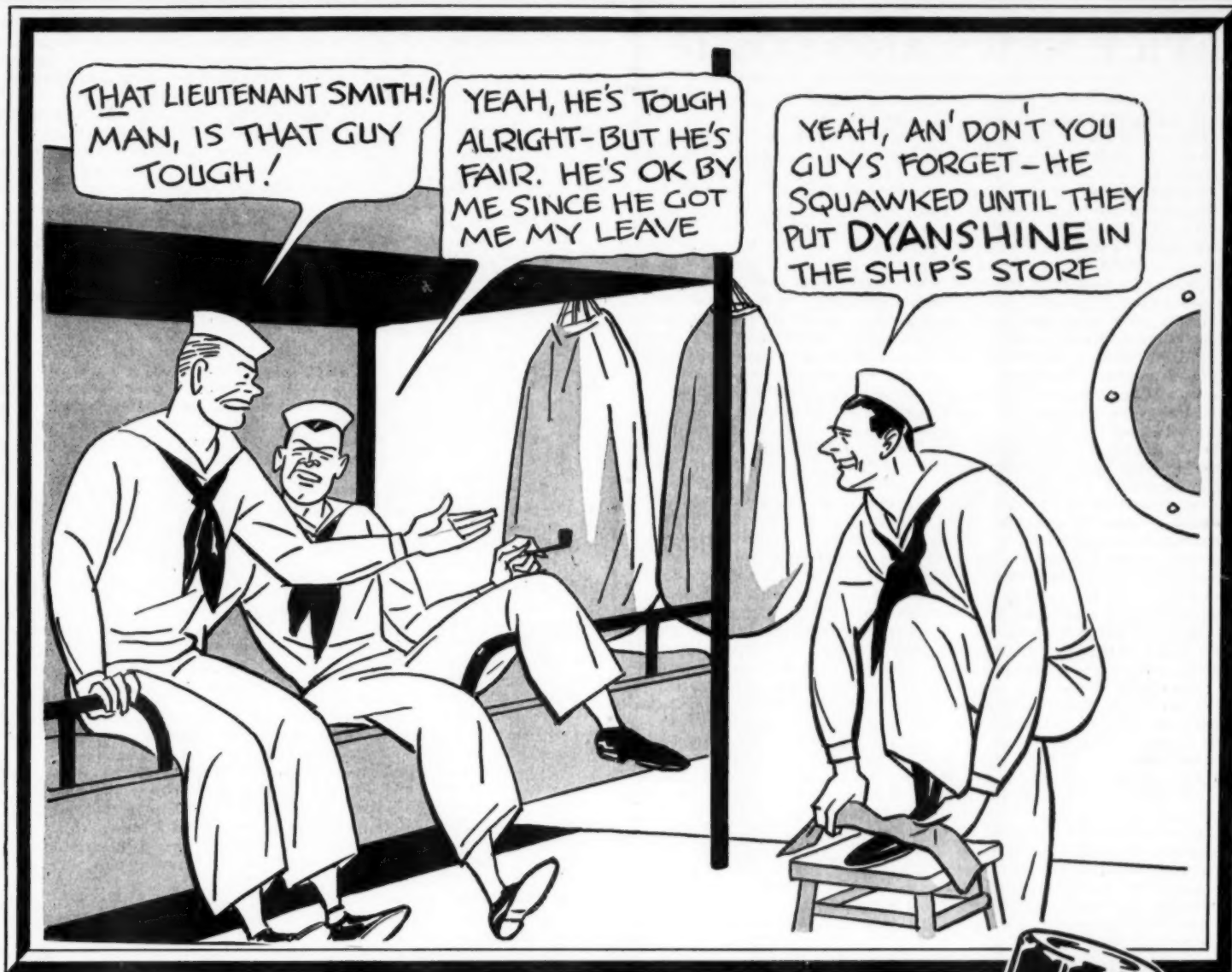
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—No operation of the current war, nor indeed of any war, received more thorough consideration and planning, and meticulous care in execution, than that of the bombing of Rome. The reasons for the study made preliminary to decision, and, when the decision was reached, the drastic orders issued to confine attacks to specified military objectives, are obvious. There was the danger of offense to our own Roman Catholics and to those living in England, Ireland, the British overseas Dominions, Spain and South America. There was the expected use Axis propaganda, conveniently forgetting German blasting of Dutch, Belgian and English churches, would make of the raid to stimulate the resistance of the Catholics of their own populations, to discredit the United Nations with the peoples of this faith in France, Belgium and the remaining conquered countries, and to impress upon the Arabs and other peoples our cynical willingness to violate principles which are common to humanity. On the other hand, the United Nations were faced with the inescapable fact that Rome was a military base from which not only the direction of the war was conducted, but where munitions were manufactured, and whence troops and supplies were moved to battle areas. Moreover it was guarded by a large Army equipped with guns and tanks, and by planes launched from contiguous air fields. It was clear that if the air fields were not destroyed, the traffic facilities not interrupted, factory production not arrested and the officials and people resident of the Capital not directly made aware of Anglo-American power, the Italian will to fight would maintain, and reinforcements would continue to flow to Sicily and to other points where we contemplate invading. The effect would be to prolong the war and a far heavier cost in American and English lives than had been estimated, would be exacted.

The decision to bomb Rome necessarily waited for some time while the Commander-in-Chief and General Marshall and the British Prime Minister and his Staff, weighed the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed operation. It gave no satisfaction to any of them to bring the war within sight of the Vatican. But, finally, as Mussolini persistently disregarded suggestions that Rome be made an Open City, they decided that military considerations compelled the action. From Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Minister Eden there came notices that if necessity required, Rome would be bombed. The President reiterated to the Pope our regard for the fundamental principle of freedom of religion, and our purpose to take every precaution to prevent the Vatican and the Churches from being harmed. Further, in the hope of saving the Capital from damage, the President and Prime Minister joined in their appeal last Saturday to the people of Italy to rid themselves of the incubus of Fascism and its high priest, Mussolini. The warnings and appeals fell on deaf ears. There remained nothing to be done if our military progress were to continue with greater rapidity and smaller losses in life, than to turn the matter over to the Air Forces for their action. There was the question of the nationality of the command which should perform the mission. Clearly, if done by the British, it would increase the fury of the Italians, already incensed by raids made prior to those in which Americans have engaged. Done by Americans, all of Catholic Faith, it would more greatly impress the enemy people because they would know that we have no designs upon any of their territory. Yet, Britain bears a share of responsibility for the raid, for Prime Minister Churchill was thoroughly informed and assented to it, and Vice Admiral Tedder, British Air Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean area, selected the planes to participate in it.

It is important to note the great care with which the operation was conducted. Photographic maps had been made of Rome. On each of them were designated the targets to be reached, and the Vatican and Churches and cultural institutions were blocked off in white squares carrying the warning: "Must on no account be bombed." Every Catholic flier was instructed in the smallest detail of the flight. Bombing was to occur only if there were clear visibility—the air over Rome was pellucid on the historic morning chosen. "If you don't see what to bomb, don't drop your bombs," was the stressed warning. So exact has become the science of precision bombing, that failure to hit a specified target would be inexcusable, and as the gunners for the raid had been selected on their ratings of efficiency, this did not occur at Rome. Again, to lessen the chances of hitting beyond a target area, bombs were ordered dropped on a run at an angle of 165 degrees, which experience shows assures accuracy. Other factors for the protection of non-targets were prescribed and they too increased the dangers of the raid for our men. Most of the facts herein presented appeared in dispatches of correspondents of the *New York Times* and other American newspapers, who accompanied the raiders, and their careful observations have received official confirmation. Although approximately 500 planes, which unloaded 500 pound bombs, participated in the operation, we appear to have lost only 5 of them. This negligible loss can be accounted for on the ground of surprise, inaccuracy of Italian flak fire, and the destruction of airfields, which probably prevented more than a few of the hundred fighter planes on hand, from getting into the sky.

The advantageous damage inflicted so far as reports show, was to the railroad systems centering in Rome. The Littorio and San Lorenzo railroad yards were destroyed, and the repair shops where locomotives refitted were burned to the ground. This means that seven trunk lines running out of Rome now lack terminal and repair facilities. It means that reinforcements and supplies cannot be sent to the south with the capacity that has heretofore been the case, and that enemy action will be more gravely handicapped. It means further that branches of the western line cannot deliver men and freight to feeder lines running across Italy to the important naval base at Taranto and cities on the heel of the boot of Italy, and that greater burden will be thrown upon the railroad running down the Adriatic Coast. Besides the railroad yards destroyed, our planes bombed air fields, factories, and barracks. No bomb fell within four miles of the Vatican, and the only Church alleged to have suffered was the Basilica of San Lorenzo, which was near the yards and barracks, and if any damage was done to it, it was because the old walls fell in from the concussion; certainly no bombs struck the Edifice. From a military point of view, the raid was a valuable success, and General Doolittle, who commanded, and the officers and men of his command, are entitled to the high praise which has been bestowed upon them.

That Axis propaganda might not use the raid to their own advantage, announcement of its occurrence was made while our bombers were over Rome. This fact shows the extreme care with which every phase of the operation was considered and plans adopted in connection with its execution. Both the Italian and German short waves have been loaded with charges regarding the damage done, but pictures made after the raid prove their falsity. The enemy charges have been the basis for questions in

the House of Lords, and probably Prime Minister Churchill will dispel them when he speaks. There was a letter from the Pope to his Vicar-General for the District of Rome deploring the bombing and asking prayers for a speedy peace, and some criticisms of what was done from members of the Catholic clergy, but many of the high Prelates realize that the operation was a military necessity and have accepted it accordingly. The President, General Marshall and General Eisenhower naturally regret that the action had to be taken, and the Vatican has been made aware of their attitude, but they believe the result will be to weaken our enemies and to lessen their resistance, and those are advantages the importance of which to American life cannot be disregarded. Besides impressing our enemies with our air might, we have made clear to the Italian people by our orders and acts in the part of Sicily we have occupied that our only purpose is the destruction of Fascism and the restoration of their freedom. Undoubtedly, the policy we are pursuing will have an important effect on the mainland, for the people now know that we have no intention of enslaving them but are acting in the interest of their liberty.

The attack on Rome's military objectives has pushed into the background the transfer of the French Antilles to the French Committee on National Liberation. Yet the occupation of those islands under a friendly command is of vital concern to the United States. Martinique and Guadeloupe are naturally and strategically a part of the United States, and occupied by an enemy they would be a menace to our welfare and security. They strengthen the chain of bases along our coast made possible by the destroyer-base deal arranged with England. The harbor of Fort de France has a space of approximately 15 square miles, which permits anchorage for a large fleet. At a Press Conference last week, the President spoke of the patience with which we had dealt with the Antilles problem. This patience events have justified. Had we forcibly seized the islands, there would have been increased suspicion of our purposes especially in South America. The creation of that suspicion was averted, the Antilles remain French, thereby proving to the French people that we intend to carry out our promise to see that their Empire is restored, and the Caribbean Sea area and the Panama Canal now are under our more effective control.

Army Air Forces—The Pilots' Advisory Service, the new Army Air Forces System of control for point-to-point flights of military aircraft in the United States, went into operation on 15 July in four more areas, the War Department has announced.

The headquarters in which the system was put into effect are New York City, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Calif., and Oakland, Calif. The four new flight control centers augment services functioning since 1 June, when the system was inaugurated in the New England States and the Pacific Northwest.

The service is provided by the AAF Flight Control Domestic Wing, commanded by Col. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, Jr., to promote the principles of flying safety and efficiency of the wing's parent organization, the Flight Control Command.

Each of the six control centers now in operation is staffed by between eight and ten specially trained officers who team to provide the best possible weather and traffic information to army pilots flying point-to-point missions in their respective regions. By maintaining close contact with pilots in the air, flight control personnel can advise them immediately of sudden changes of weather in their path, emergency revisions of their orders, the approach of large formation flights or any other important information for the safety of the flight.

If an accident occurs despite these increased precautions, control officers will know more accurately the position of the aircraft, thus enabling speedy rescue operations.

Four more centers will be activated 15 Aug. at Atlanta, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Kansas City, Mo., and Jacksonville, Fla. By January, 1944, the entire continental United States will be serviced by a network of 23 of the centers.

Establishment of Basic Training Center No. 11 at Gulfport Field, Miss., was announced this week. The first cadre, the 43rd Training Wing, under command of Maj. Harrison T. Plum, has arrived there and recruit training is under way. The Basic Training Center, operating as a separate training group apart from the Training Command School for airplane mechanics already in operation at Gulfport Field, will be under the command of Col. Alfred L. Jewett, commanding officer of the field.

Army Ground Forces—**HEADQUARTERS, AGF**—Immediate attention of AGF commanding generals to the current National Life Insurance program was requested this week by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, in a statement noting that the 120-day period during which military personnel may obtain this insurance without physical examination expires 10 August 1943.

"I am convinced firmly that a soldier will give a better account of himself when he arrives on the battlefield if he knows that his dependents are covered by the protection which this insurance provides," General McNair said, "I consider this insurance to be a definite morale factor in preparation of men for combat."

It was announced at Army Ground Force Headquarters today that the Airborne Command is designated as coordinating agency between Troop Carrier Command and ground force units in all matters pertaining to supply by air.

ARMORED COMMAND—Announcement has been made of the appointment of Brig. Gen. John L. Pierce of Dallas, Tex., as Chief of Staff of the Armored Command. General Pierce relieves Brig. Gen. David G. Barr who will continue on duty at Ft. Knox Headquarters pending receipt of an unannounced assignment.

AIRBORNE COMMAND—On a flying visit to Airborne Command Headquarters at Camp Mackall, N. C., on 12 July General Henri Honore Giraud, commander of French forces in North Africa, inspected troops of the 11th and 17th Airborne Divisions.

A 17-gun salute fired by a battalion of artillery and a guard of honor consisting of a battalion of paratroopers welcomed General Giraud as he stepped to the landing strip with his aide, Brig. Gen. Louis J. Fortier, and accompanying party. The French general was met by Maj. Gen. Elbridge Chapman, commanding general of the Airborne Command; Brig. Gen. George P. Howell, commanding the 2nd Airborne Infantry Brigade; and Col. Vernon G. Oldsmith, post commandant.

Later General Giraud inspected, then reviewed the 11th and 17th Airborne Divisions. Maj. Gen. William Milley, commanding general of the 17th Airborne Division, commanded the reviewed troops.

THIRD ARMY—Units taking part in the Louisiana maneuvers were told by Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges, Third Army commander, that "a ready for combat" rating at the end of the maneuvers would require the "full expenditure" of their mental and physical prowess.

For a 12-day period during which the troops were engaged in a series of four field exercises, they received a brief rest period in preparation for a series of extensive Corps vs. Corps maneuvers, the largest of 1943, over the maneuver area of western Louisiana and eastern Texas.

Tax on Retired Pay—Some confusion has been caused among service personnel retired for physical disability because they have received notices from paying officers that withholding tax will be applied to their pay after 1 July. It should be made clear that the Current Tax Payment Act of 1943 did not change that provision of the Revenue Act of 1942 which exempts from income tax retired pay of persons retired for physical disability. However, there are a number of borderline cases of personnel once retired by reason of age, or transfer to the Fleet Reserve, in the case of Navy and Marine Corps enlisted men, or non-selection, in the case of sea service officers. These persons may have returned to active duty, then incurred a disability. Until Internal Revenue rules otherwise, withholding is to be applied to the retired pay of these persons. It has been suggested by the Navy Department that each of these persons consult with his local Collector of Internal Revenue, and if the collector will issue a written statement that the retired pay in question should be exempt this statement will be sufficient authority for the pay officer to cease withholding. If any amounts have been withheld the service man can obtain them as cash or a tax credit (if other taxes are due) after 15 March 1944.

Meanwhile, the Navy Department is going to collect some typical cases of personnel in these borderline categories for presentation to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in order to obtain definite policies on tax liability, if possible.

Retirement of Older Generals—Reports from Algiers this week stated that General Charles de Gaulle has won in his effort to eliminate older officers in the French Army. The French Committee of National Liberation, it was reported, has voted to reduce the mandatory retirement age for generals from 65 years to 61 years. It is estimated that under this arrangement more than 400 officers, including a number of generals, will be retired. The age limit does not affect staff officers and those in administrative positions.

It is recalled that in the regular United States Army, major generals are compulsorily retired at 64 years, brigadier generals at 62 years, and officers of lower grades at 60 years. During the war, however, while officers of the Regular Army are being placed on the retired list at those ages a large majority of them are being called immediately to active service.

Sea Service Examinations—Although the Coast Guard has declared null and void the examination taken by its permanent warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers for appointment to commissioned ranks in the Coast Guard, it is not likely that the Navy or Marine Corps will follow suit. Opinion in the latter services seems to be that those who prepared for and took the examinations held on or about 15 May should be given appointments as lieutenants, lieutenants (jg) or ensigns (or the corresponding Marine Corps grades) if they have earned them.

The basic act authorizing such appointments gave warrants and chief warrants until 27 July 1942 to be examined for appointment without regard to age or length of service in warrant grades. Legislation recently enacted extends this deadline until after the war. All the services feel that to hold examinations at that time will give applicants a much better chance to prepare for the tests than is possible now, but nevertheless, the Navy and Marine Corps have decided, that, the May examinations having been held, the papers should be processed and commissions offered to those found qualified.

Naval Medical Corps—Capt. Erik G. Hakansson, (MC), USN, has assumed command of the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md. He succeeds Rear Adm. William L. Mann, (MC), USN, newly appointed Medical Officer for the 13th Naval District.

The regular monthly conference held 13 July at the Naval Medical Research Institute was attended by Rear Adm. E. R. Stitt, (MC), USN-Ret., and Rear Adm. H. W. Smith, (MC), USN-Ret., who spoke on the contributions of Rear Adm. Wm. L. Mann to the field of medicine, naval hygiene and sanitation and naval medical research.

Capt. Thomas B. Magath, (MC), USNR, has been appointed Navy representative on the Interdepartmental Quarantine Commission. The commission, composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and Public Health Service, studies necessary changes in quarantine regulations and enforcement methods.

A series of four murals depicting the activities of the Hospital Corps has been completed by Lt. Samuel Bookatz, H-V(S), USNR, for the U. S. Naval Hospital Corps School at Norfolk, Va.

Naval Aeronautics—Pensacola's sixth and largest auxiliary air station, located in Santa Rosa county, was officially commissioned at ceremonies there yesterday morning. Rear Adm. George D. Murray, commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, delivered the principal address in which he paid tribute to Captain Ken Whiting for whom the field was named. Captain Whiting, one of the pioneer naval fliers, died in April 1943, at which time he was commanding officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He entered Naval Aviation in 1914 and was taught by Orville Wright. His widow, and daughter Molra who is at present studying to be a flier, were present at the ceremonies.

Ceremonies were held in one of the hangars. The Navy Band played several numbers and Governor Spessard L. Holland of Florida spoke first, following an invocation by Captain W. P. Williams, senior chaplain. Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, expressed pride "in the small part my organization has played in construction of the field, which is a link in a great chain which will eventually blind our enemies."

Also among the ranking officials present were Artemus L. Gates, assistant secretary of the navy for air, Rear Adm. A. C. Read, chief of the Navy's air technical training program in Chicago, Ill., and former commandant of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, Rear Adm. A. C. Bennett, commandant of the Eighth Naval district, New Orleans.

Commanding Officer of Whiting Field is Comdr. George S. Gillespie.

Bureau of Ships—A plastic shipbottom paint has been produced after research conducted over a period of years, the Navy Department announced this week, which will go far toward overcoming fouling of bottoms and bring about great saving in fuel oil.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair, since absorbed by the Bureau of Ships, held a conference in 1935 to discuss the question of such paints, an important outcome of which was the assignment of Capt. Antonio S. P'tre, then a Lieutenant Commander, for duty with a division of four destroyers which were used in testing the paints then available. Under his guidance the present product and methods have been developed.

A seaplane tender now under construction at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Co., Seattle, Wash., will bear the name of the late Capt. Kenneth Whiting, USN-Ret., who was a pioneer in the fields of aviation and submarine operations.

Tomorrow the destroyer Remy will be launched at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. Miss Angelica Gear Remy will christen the vessel in honor of her father, the late Rear Adm. George Collier Remy.

Service Chaplains—Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, will resume the mission to Protestant Chaplains overseas which was broken off when his predecessor, Bishop Adna Wright Leonard, was killed in a plane crash.

Dr. S. Arthur Devan, the Director of the Commission, announced that Dr. Pugh will probably go first to the British Isles, and then proceed through North Africa and the middle East to Chungking, and possibly visit Australia as well.

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1384)

drome at Lautem after dark with unobserved results. One medium bomber raided Dili, starting fires in the town area.

Darwin: Our fighters intercepted and shot down an enemy reconnaissance plane.

Northwestern Sector, New Guinea: Salamaua: Sharp patrol clashes occurred near Mount Tambu and Orodubi. Our attack planes and medium and heavy bombers in support of our ground forces executed bombing and strafing attacks against enemy in stallations at Tambu Bay, Bobdubi, Komlatum and the Isthmus. In the afternoon our fighters intercepted and dispersed a numerically superior force of fifty enemy aircraft north of Salamaua, destroying two fighters and probably destroying four others and damaging two. We sustained no losses.

Saidor: One of our heavy reconnaissance units strafed the enemy held village of Sio shortly after dawn.

Huon Gulf: Our surface units attacked and destroyed a large enemy barge.

New Britain: Cape Orford: One of our medium reconnaissance units sighted and attacked by strafing a small enemy vessel, causing some damage. The following morning our medium units bombed a vessel from a low altitude and sank it within five minutes. Following this, our aircraft strafed enemy barges at Montagu Harbor and Cape Cunningham with unobserved results.

Solomons: South Pacific Forces: Bougainville: Buin-Falsi: Our heavy torpedo and dive bombers with strong fighter support attacked the Kahili airdrome and remnants of enemy shipping in the harbor with ninety tons of explosives. Anti-aircraft positions, the runway and dispersal areas were heavily hit. One cargo vessel was sunk and two destroyers and another cargo vessel were damaged. Thirteen intercepting enemy fighters were shot down; four of our planes are missing.

New Georgia: Enogai Inlet: During the night, enemy float planes ineffectively bombed our positions.

Munda: Our forward elements are attacking enemy prepared positions near the airdrome. Our torpedo and dive bombers, in direct support, attacked the enemy positions at Lambeti and the airdrome with forty-four tons of high explosives.

Kolombangara: In a night engagement with three enemy destroyers off the west coast, our surface forces scored hits on all three vessels; at least one was believed to have been sunk. Later, attacking enemy planes were driven off by anti-aircraft fire, one being shot down. We sustained no damage. In another action, our light surface units intercepted and attacked six enemy destroyers coming down the west coast, scoring a torpedo hit on one. The enemy vessels turned back.

20 July

Northwestern Sector: Celebes: Our heavy bombers attacked the enemy base at Macassar covering a period of five hours during the night, and starting many large fires visible for eighty miles along the waterfront and factory area and among airdrome installations.

Northeastern Sector: New Guinea: Finshafen: One of our heavy units on armed reconnaissance bombed the dispersal area.

Salamaua: One of our medium units on reconnaissance bombed and destroyed a forty-foot section bridge at the mouth of the Francisco River.

Komlatum: Our forward elements successfully engaged the enemy in a series of sharp encounters on the slopes of Mount Tambu. The enemy abandoned eighty-two of his dead. In direct support of our ground forces, attack planes bombed and extensively strafed enemy artillery positions and camp areas at Komlatum and Erskine Creek.

Solomons: South Pacific Forces: Bougainville: Buin-Falsi: Our medium and heavy units bombed Kahili and Ballale airdromes after midnight, starting fires. One plane is missing. Amplifying dispatches covering the second attack on enemy shipping which took place on July 18 report destruction of an additional eight enemy fighters and six more of our own, bringing the totals on the final assessment of losses in air combat to twenty-one enemy planes and ten Allied planes.

New Georgia: Munda: Our ground troops made a limited advance for the purpose of enlarging the beachhead at Lilio (East of Munda). One hundred and seventy-nine enemy dead were left in our hands. Our losses were light. In direct support of our ground units torpedo and dive bombers attacked enemy positions north of the airdrome, starting fires.

Bairoko Area: Torpedo planes and dive bombers supporting our ground elements dropped twenty-eight tons of high explosives on hostile positions. A medium bomber followed with extensive strafing attacks on enemy beach defenses.

Santa Isabel: Our heavy units on recon-

naissance bombed the enemy seaplane base at Rekata Bay.

TENTH USAF HQ, NEW DELHI

14 July

B-24 (Liberator) heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force yesterday dropped nine tons of bombs on enemy railroad installations at Myingyan, in Burma. Hits were reported along the eastern side of the railroad yards and probable hits on warehouses and the main station. An explosion was seen near the station, from which smoke rose to a height of 3,000 feet.

All our aircraft and crews returned safely.

15 July

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 14 July attacked enemy installations at Melktila and Myingyan in Burma.

At Melktila direct hits were reported on barracks, buildings, railroad sidings and among storage sheds. At Myingyan damage was reported to tracks and warehouses.

All aircraft and crews returned safely.

16 July

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force on 17 July attacked Japanese installations in Burma. Several tons of bombs were dropped on cotton mills, at Myingyan. Direct hits were reported on many buildings. Smoke from fires which resulted was so heavy that an accurate assessment of the damage was impossible.

Other formations bombed railroad sheds, warehouses, tracks and rolling stock at Monywa and near the Mu River bridge. Many buildings were reported destroyed, as well as tracks and freight cars. A violent explosion was observed. A large river steamer on the Irrawaddy was bombed from low altitude. Near-hits were reported.

P-40 fighters bombed and strafed supply and troop centers and enemy ground forces at Chaumawugga and Kalum Ga in northern Burma, but clouds prevented accurate observation of the results.

All planes and crews returned safely.

20 July

B-25 medium bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force attacked Shweli Bridge near the Yunnan border yesterday. Hits were reported on both the north and south approaches. The road north of the bridge received other hits.

P-40 fighters carrying medium bombs and accompanied by medium bombers attacked Sumpabum in northern Burma. Two buildings were reported destroyed. Observation revealed the destruction of an ammunition dump, various stores and buildings which housed a Japanese officers' mess, during previous raids.

Enemy supply dumps at Kawnan and Kadrangyang were strafed and showered with fragmentation bombs. A high level road bridge at Nopozup was bombed. Damage to the north abutment is claimed as the result of near misses.

From these operations all our aircraft and crews returned safely.

NINTH USAF HQ, CAIRO

14 July

Middle East-based Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force during daylight Tuesday smashed at Crotone and Vibo Valentia airdromes on the Italian mainland, dropping nearly 425,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries, and causing great damage.

At Vibo Valentia hits were scored on three hangars, which were left unserviceable. Other direct hits were observed upon the administration buildings and munitions storage sheds, which exploded. About eight dispersed aircraft, including a two-engined transport, were seen burning. One enemy aircraft was struck by a burst as it landed and was destroyed. Numerous oil fires were started and great columns of black smoke rose from the airdrome as our bombers turned homeward.

At Crotone two waves of the attacking bombers covered the target area with bursts, starting many oil fires and causing explosions. An uncounted number of aircraft were set afire by incendiaries dropped in dispersal areas, sixteen fires being observed in one section alone. Other large fires were left burning which could be seen by our bombers over Vibo Valentia.

Although Crotone is supposedly a base for enemy fighter aircraft it was significant that no fighter opposition was met by any of our formations.

All our aircraft returned safely.

15 July

More than 400,000 pounds of high explosives were dropped on Messina during Wednesday daylight by approximately seventy-five Mid-East based Liberators of the United States Ninth Air Force, which attacked the important Sicilian ferry terminal in three waves.

Great destruction was caused among port transportation facilities, direct hits being scored on freight yards and on railway tracks. A large explosion among naval oil storage tanks was followed by a great fire with flames rising high in the air.

Numerous other explosions were seen over

a wide area between the roundhouse and central railway station, the latter being well covered with bursts. Other hits were observed in the vicinity of workshops and a power station.

Our bombers again encountered no fighter opposition, but met with heavy ground defense fire.

One of our aircraft did not return.

16 July

Striking in three waves at Foggia airdrome, Axis bomber base on the spur of the Italian boot, approximately seventy Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force during daylight Thursday made a flaming shambles of the main and two satellite fields and left a large number of aircraft burning on the ground.

Nearly 400,000 pounds of high explosive, fragmentation and incendiary bombs were dropped. At the main airdrome the northern and central sections were covered with hits. Other direct hits were scored on hangars, barracks and other buildings, a number of which were left ablaze.

Clusters of incendiaries fell among fifteen enemy aircraft on the ground and most of these were seen to burst into flames.

At the two satellite fields bombs fell in the dispersal areas and approximately fifteen aircraft were set on fire. Hits were observed on railway tracks and four large oil fires sent heavy black smoke into the air. Incendiaries also started large fires in nearby fields and wooded areas.

No enemy fighter opposition was encountered and all our aircraft returned safely.

17 July

Formations of Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked Bari airdrome, Axis fighter and fighter-bomber base in southern Italy, during daylight Friday.

Hangars and administration buildings were covered by a concentration of bursts. A direct hit on a third hangar resulted in a large fire. Dispersal areas and runways were well covered with hits and four aircraft were seen burning.

Heavy fighter opposition reappeared, eleven enemy aircraft being destroyed with seven others listed as probably destroyed and two as damaged.

Three of our bombers did not return.

18 July

Marshaling yards and other railroad installations at Naples were heavily attacked in daylight Saturday by a force of more than seventy-five Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force, which dropped more than 325,000 pounds of high explosives, causing extensive damage.

A heavy concentration of hits covered the target area. A number of very heavy explosions were followed by sheets of flame and a column of smoke rising high in the air. Bursts were seen in the vicinity of the Royal Arsenal, gas works, railroad stores, depot, roundhouse and locomotive repair shops. Many fires were started.

Concentrated and prolonged attacks by large formations of enemy fighters were vigorously repelled. Twenty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed, with seven others probables.

19 July

A large force of Liberator heavy bombers from Maj. Gen. Brereton's Ninth United States Air Force took part today in the mass raid on military objectives in and near Rome. Middle East-based aircraft arrived over the target shortly after midday and dropped nearly 700,000 pounds of high explosives.

Remaining over the target area for one hour and a quarter, the American bombers struck heavily at the Littorio marshaling yards, four miles east of Vatican City.

The first twelve planes to return to their Libyan base reported a concentration of direct hits on the marshaling yards and petrol-bearing trains, and widespread damage throughout the rail communications area.

20 July

A large force of Liberator heavy bombers of the Ninth USAAF attacked military targets in Rome shortly after midday yesterday, dropping a total of nearly 330 tons of high explosive.

Aerial photography today indicated that the Littorio marshaling yards were completely destroyed. String after string of bombs criss-crossed yards, and photographs indicate that an area of 400 yards by two miles long is a mass of twisted steel rail, gaping bomb craters and wreckage of rolling stock and buildings.

A locomotive shed and repair shops were shattered by direct hits while others pounded a railroad administration building, setting it on fire. An ammunition train moving through the yards received several direct hits and exploded, contributing to the destruction.

An airdrome which separates the yards from the River Tiber also was attacked. Direct hits set a large hangar on fire. At least ten other small fires were observed in the hangar area. Three large enemy aircraft on the ground were destroyed by bursts.

Although anti-aircraft fire was intense, enemy fighter opposition was feeble, all our aircraft returning safely.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HQ. NORTH AFRICA

14 July

The Navy's main task of supporting the Army by commanding the sea and disembarking troops and their supplies continues.

Throughout the operations, American warships have rendered valuable support to the troops on shore by engaging surrounding formations of tank columns behind Gela and, among other targets, the airfield at Ponte Olivo and enemy divisions at Porto Empedocle.

A British and a Greek destroyer entered the port of Augusta at 000 (4 P.M.) 12 July. These ships, with the cruisers and monitors outside, assisted materially in the capture. The naval bombardment was described by the Army as both accurate and timely.

Catania airdrome was bombed from the sea in the early hours of 13 July.

It was reported that the swell on some of the beaches has subsided. There were some bombing attacks on certain of the beaches and the vessels lying offshore, which did not interrupt the work in progress. Disembarkations proceeded smoothly.

There were signs of increased U-boat activity throughout the area, but counter-measures have been highly successful and disheartening to the enemy. Activity on the part of minesweepers and light coastal forces continues and efforts of all have been crowned with success.

On the night of 12-13 July, one of our flotillas of motor torpedo boats operating in the Strait of Messina engaged two E-boats, which were set ablaze and driven ashore. A third E-boat was damaged during a later engagement, but managed to escape.

During the operations yesterday contact was made between American and Canadian forces.

A further general advance was made in all sectors, including the capture of Augusta early this morning with its port facilities undamaged, and the capture of important towns, including Ragusa and Naro. Some thousands of prisoners now have been taken.

General Davet, commanding the 206th Division, has been captured with his entire headquarters, and this division now has been almost entirely eliminated.

The work of administrative units is of particular importance in operations of this nature, as a ceaseless flow of vehicles, ammunition and stores is being maintained through the ports and over beaches.

An Air Communique

From dawn to dusk our fighters carried out sweeps and patrols over the invasion area, the beaches and the shipping, successfully intercepting enemy aircraft attempting to interfere with our operations.

Fighter-bombers, in another day of intensive activity, carried out many attacks on enemy communications and troop columns throughout Sicily, destroying many enemy vehicles.

The airdrome at Milo and Catania were attacked by heavy bombers, while medium bombers attacked Enna, a communication center. Night bombers attacked enemy airfields and communications.

During the night of July 12-13, our intruders operated against enemy communications in Sicily and southern Italy. Two enemy merchant vessels were sunk and two destroyers were damaged in attacks by our torpedo aircraft north of Sicily.

During the course of those operations, forty-two aircraft were destroyed, eleven of which were shot down by our night fighters. Seven of our aircraft are missing.

15 July

During the last twenty-four hours our ground forces have made considerable gains under the command of the Fifteenth Army Group.

In the eastern sector the newly constituted British Eighth Army has advanced some miles beyond Augusta, which has been firmly secured.

In the western sector the American Seventh Army has captured another important airdrome and several dominating hill features.

Both British and American airborne and parachute troops have carried out successful operations.

Since this campaign started a total of at least 12,000 prisoners have been taken during the past five days.

An Allied Air Communique

Port and railway communications at Messina were attacked yesterday by a strong force of heavy and medium bombers.

On the previous night the bombers had attacked the same target. Very great damage was caused and fires were started.

Yesterday and during the previous night medium and light bombers attacked the communications center of Enna. Road and railway communications throughout Sicily were also attacked.

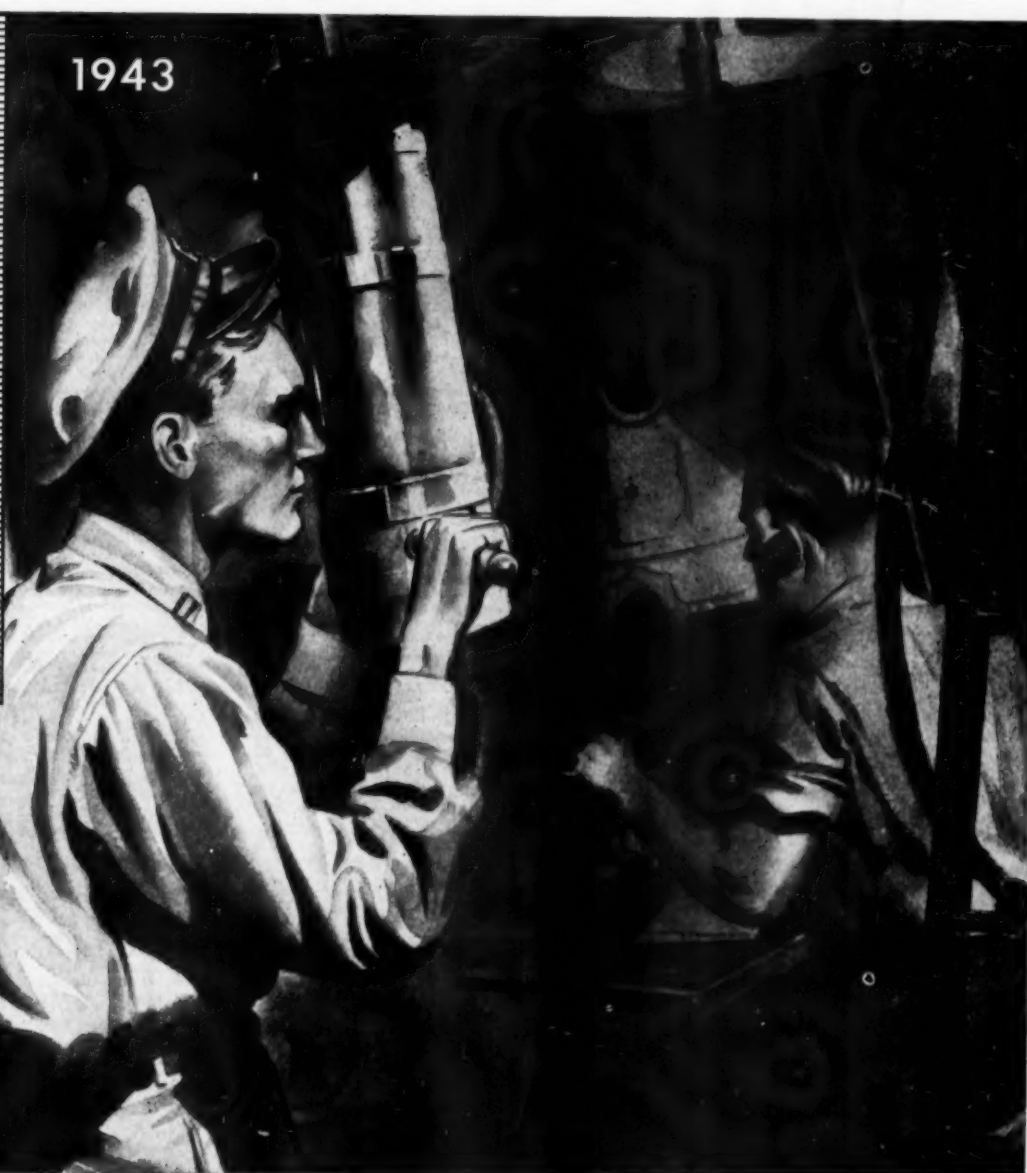
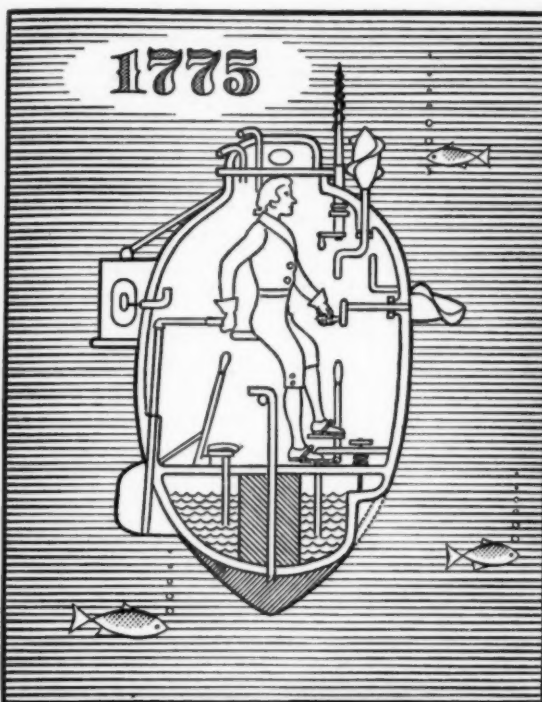
Fighter-bombers again carried out many attacks on enemy communications and motor transport, destroying a large number of vehicles.

(Please turn to Page 1390)

TIME AND TIMING MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

30 minutes—that's all the time the first submarine (left) invented by the American, Bushnell, could stay submerged. It attacked a British man-of-war in New York Harbor during the Revolution, but lacked time to launch its "torpedo" suc-

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1388)

Our fighters operating from North Africa, Pantelleria, Malta and from Sicily maintained their patrols over Allied shipping,



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beaches and the battle areas, and shot down three of the small number of enemy aircraft encountered.

Intruder aircraft operated over southern Italy during the night. Night fighters destroyed five enemy aircraft.

Following attacks by our torpedo aircraft in the Tyrrhenian Sea, an enemy tanker was blown up, a merchant vessel was left in a sinking condition and a small tanker left in flames. One JU-52 was destroyed in the course of the action.

From all these operations three of our aircraft are missing.

16 July

Navy

Catania airfield has again been heavily bombed from the sea.

Strong naval forces continued to give support on the right flank of the army.

One of our destroyers operating north of Augusta has sunk one E-boat and probably damaged or sunk a second.

The work of disembarking troops and their supplies is proceeding smoothly.

Ground Forces: Bitter fighting took place, especially in the eastern sector, where the Eighth Army made further progress against German troops, who desperately contested every inch of the ground.

Severe losses were inflicted on the enemy in the western sector. The Seventh Army advanced several miles across the difficult hill country and captured further important positions.

The following towns can now be added to the list of towns captured by the Allied forces: Canicattini, Bagul, Vizzini, Vittoria, Niscemi, Campobello, Palina di Montechiaro, Sortino, Modica, Comiso, Biscari, Riesi and Canicattini.

The speed of the advance is very satisfactory, but transport and supporting weapons are of necessity limited during the present stages. Little damage has been done by the enemy to communications.

An Air Communique

On the night of 14-15 July our bombers attacked the docks and railway communications at Naples and airdromes in the vicinity of the city. The attacks were continued yesterday on communication points and industrial targets at Naples by forces of heavy bombers. Many bombs burst in the target area and numerous fires were started.

The docks at Palermo were bombed during the night by medium bombers, and fighter-

bombers by day and night bombers by night continued the attack on road and rail communications throughout Sicily, Paterno, a point of focal communications, was attacked during the day by medium bombers.

Sweeps and patrols by our fighter aircraft were maintained throughout the day over Allied ships and our land forces. During the night our intruder aircraft carried out operations over southern Italy and Sicily.

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed by our night fighters, one enemy merchant vessel was sunk by our torpedo aircraft, four enemy aircraft were destroyed during the day's operations.

Seven of our aircraft are missing.

17 July

Flotillas of our motor gunboats on patrol in the Strait of Messina sank one E-boat and damaged two others.

In a message of appreciation to landing ships and landing craft and their repair base staff for the great part they have played in the success of operations against Sicily, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham said that the large number of parties and their arrival at the landing beaches in spite of difficult weather was largely responsible for the element of surprise that gave the army such a good start.

In wishing them good luck the commander in chief observed that there were plenty of tasks ahead which would not be easy, but he stressed the importance of training and maintenance.

The towns of Scordia, Lentini, Grammichele and Caltagirone now have been captured by our forces.

The advance continues.

An Allied air communique:

The southern Italian airdromes of Vibo Valentia, Crotone and Reggio Calabria were attacked by our bombers during the night of 15-16 July.

Strong forces of medium bombers with fighter escort continued the attack on Vibo Valentia during the day. As a result of these attacks numerous fires were started. Many bombs were seen to burst in the target areas.

The ferry terminus at San Giovanni was attacked by our night bombers and again during the day by our heavy bombers.

Attacks on enemy road and rail communications throughout Sicily were continued yesterday and during the previous night. A large number of motor transports were destroyed or damaged. The communications center of Randazzo was bombed by medium

bombers during the night.

Our fighter aircraft continued their sweeps and patrols over our land and sea forces. During the night intruder aircraft operated over southern Italy.

Thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed during these operations, six of them being shot down by our night fighters. Four of our aircraft are missing.

18 July

The important town of Agrigento in southwestern Sicily has been captured by United States Army troops.

In spite of steady opposition the advance continues. South of Catania enemy resistance is especially strong.

The number of prisoners is steadily mounting. A third Italian divisional commander has been captured, together with his entire headquarters of the 207th Italian Division.

The strongest force of heavy and medium bombers ever to attack the Italian mainland carried out a very heavy attack on important targets at Naples yesterday. Many bombs fell on the Royal Arsenal, a torpedo factory and on railway communications. Numerous fires were started.

Railway targets had been attacked on the previous night by our light bombers, which also raided the airdrome at Capodichino.

During the night medium bombers attacked Catania and light and medium bombers continued attacks on enemy communications in Sicily. These attacks on roads and railways were maintained yesterday by our fighter-bombers.

Operations over southern Italy and Sicily were carried out by intruder aircraft during the night of 16-17 July. Our fighters yesterday continued their sweeps and patrols.

In the course of these operations eighteen enemy aircraft were destroyed, thirteen of them by our night fighters. Twelve of our aircraft are missing.

19 July

Military objectives in Rome and its vicinity have been bombed today by heavy bombers and medium bombers of the Mediterranean Air Command. The marshaling yard was the principal target. It is of the greatest importance to the Axis war effort and in particular for the movement of German troops.

Warning leaflets were also dropped over the city prior to the raid. Pilots and bombardiers employed on this mission were particularly instructed to avoid damaging re-

(Continued on Next Page)

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We'll See It Through

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ligions and cultural monuments.

A communique:

On the eastern sector of the Sicilian front, progress has continued in the face of strong opposition. Canadian troops have fought their way northward with skill and determination over difficult country.

United States troops have made further advances to the north and northwest. The Allied bridgehead now occupies approximately one-third of the island.

On the night of 17-18 July our bombers attacked the airfields at Montecorvino and Pomigliano in Italy. Bombs burst across the runways and on airdrome buildings. Attacks on Italian airfields were also carried out during the night by intruder aircraft.

Catania was bombed during the night by medium bombers, and the focal communication points at Randazzo were attacked during the day.

Light bombers by night, and fighter bombers by day, attacked enemy road and rail communications in Sicily. Our fighters carried out sweeps and patrols over the battle area.

During these operations three enemy aircraft were destroyed.

While on escort duty over the Tyrrhenean Sea, a formation of P-38 Lightnings encountered fifteen Ju-52 transport aircraft. In the ensuing combats all of the enemy aircraft were shot down.

From all of these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

20 July

United States troops continued to push forward in the central and western sectors of the Sicilian front. They report little resistance in the west, where hundreds of the enemy have been giving themselves up.

There are many indications of mutiny among Italian troops commanded by German officers.

It can now be revealed that the important town of Caltanissetta has been captured by American forces. Porto Empedocle also is in our hands.

Canadian forces have come up against strong opposition during their advance, though they continue to fight their way forward.

The enemy continued their desperate efforts to save Catania, where their positions to the south of the town are protected by rivers flowing from the west across the Catania plain. The enemy is suffering heavy casualties. Troops of the Eighth Army in this sector are gathering strength and our armored patrols are probing the enemy defenses.

Very severe damage was caused by the attacks made yesterday by a force of more than 500 bombers on military targets at Rome. The marshaling yards at San Lorenzo and Littoria were heavily bombed and a great deal of rolling stock and many railroad installations were destroyed. The Tabonelli steel plant and a large chemical works were also damaged.

Heavy attacks were also made on the Rome airdrome, where aircraft and hangars were destroyed. Enemy aircraft and ground opposition was slight, but our escorting fighters shot down two enemy aircraft.

From this outstandingly successful operation five of our aircraft are missing.

During the day medium bombers attacked the communications center of Randazzo, in Sicily, and fighter-bombers continued their attacks on enemy road and rail communications. Our fighters maintained their sweeps and patrols over shipping and land forces and destroyed eight enemy aircraft.

On the night of 18-19 July Catania was bombed by medium bombers. Our intruder aircraft carried out operations during the night and night fighters destroyed one enemy aircraft.

From these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

JOINT AMERICAN BRITISH EUROPEAN OPERATIONS, LONDON

14 July

Strong formations of USAAF heavy bombers and formations of RAF fighter-bombers and light bombers attacked German aircraft installations in France today.

Fortress formations bombed the aircraft repair and assembly plants at Villa Coublay, the aircraft factory and park at Le Bourget and the air field at Amlens-Gilley. Bombing results were good at all three targets.

Fighter opposition was encountered, particularly by the formations attacking Le Bourget and Villa Coublay. Early but incomplete reports claimed over forty-five enemy fighters were destroyed by Fortresses.

Bostons and Typhoon bombers attacked the air fields at Abbeville and Tricqueville. RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters supported the bombing operations and destroyed three FW109s.

USAAF Thunderbolts escorted one Fortress formation over its target, also destroying three FW190s.

Eight bombers and four fighters are missing.

17 July

Formations of the United States Eighth Air Force medium bombers, escorted and

(Please turn to Page 1396)



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Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of Admiral Stark, commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the European area, left Washington Wednesday for a brief visit with her daughters in the Philadelphia area. Mrs. Edwin Seamans and Mrs. Harold Gillespie. Mrs. Gillespie has recently moved to Cynwyd, accompanying Lieut. J. G. Gillespie, USN, who has been assigned temporarily to the Navy Yard in Philadelphia. Later Mrs. Stark is going to her country place at Lake Carey, Pa., for a month's stay.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, and Mrs. Holcomb, left town last week-end to spend a week at Rosecroft, their place on St. Mary's River, in southern Maryland.

Upon the return of Col. Nelson Tayman from England, he will be joined by his nephew, Mr. Bond Tayman, at his home in Cheverly, Md., for a visit.

Lieut. C. F. Tucker, USA, who has just been graduated from the Army Administration School in Iowa, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Mann, in Baltimore, who gave a cocktail party for him, another party having given by Mrs. Leon F. Brown, at the Naval Academy Officers' Mess.

At the Washington home of Col. Frederick A. Ramsay, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Thomas Schaffert was hostess at a shower party last Sunday for Miss Martha Holland Shelton, whose marriage to Ensign Hal Cushman Castle, USN, is to take place today in Jacksonville, Fla.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mrs. Edward Palmer Earle, whose husband, Colonel Earle, was killed in action in the attack on Attu, is now residing at 155 Harrigan Court, San Antonio. She and her daughter Susan recently drove through from Carmel, Calif. Her older daughter, Anne, who has just begun her sophomore year at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., went directly there by train from Carmel.

The many friends of Col. Harry B. Sepulveda, AGD, will be glad to know that he has reported for duty in the War Department after many months of illness in Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. Sepulveda and Ned have joined him and they are living at 2739 P St., N. W., telephone Decatur 7822.

Mrs. Joseph F. Battley, wife of Colonel Battley, has returned to her home in South Arlington, Va., after a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John J. Duffy, at Ft. Sill, Okla. She brought her daughter, Mrs. Duffy, back to Virginia with her and the latter's small son, Page.

Maj. Gen. Harry Clyde Ingles, new chief Signal Officer of the army, 1 July, is staying with friends in near-by Virginia while awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Ingles from San Antonio. With Mrs. Ingles is a daughter, Mary, a graduate of Smith College, and a son, John.

Another Signal Corps officer, recently returned to this country after an absence of two years, is Brig. Gen. Jerry V. Matejka, whose wife has been living in Washington at the Kennedy-Warren. They are renewing old friendships together.

Mrs. Roy C. Davenport, wife of Captain Davenport, USA, of Washington, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Edward M. Curley at "Trouville," in New York, the other day, some others in the company being Mrs. Ledyard Gardner, Mrs. John Gerli, Mrs. John Langhorne, Mrs. Julius Forstmann and Mrs. Forstmann, Jr.

Miss Janet Johnson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. B. Johnson, was hostess at a gay party for her contemporaries in the Tau Omicron Phi, service sorority, and their escorts at her home in Georgetown, a week ago Sunday.

Miss Janet Young, daughter of Maj. Sidney H. Young, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Young came down from New York for the happy event and others in the company were Miss Olga Cooke, Miss Bunny Chapline, Miss Betsy Dissinger, Miss Jean Itumble, Miss Margo Mink, Miss Betsy Ericson, Miss Jean Gilbert, Miss Anne Manning, Miss Marian Warfield, Miss Betty Bushnell, Miss Jane Raguse, Miss Marjorie Anne Higgins, Miss Frances Morgan and Miss Suzanne Schuytstead.

Among the young men at the party were Ens. George Hineley, USN, Ens. Ray Wattles, USN, Lt. (jg) Bud Trexel, USN, Lt. Parker Bartlett, USN, Maj. Charles Tawney, USA, Lt. (jg) Ted Gething, USN, Baxter Prescott, Lt. Richmond Fitzgerald, USMC, Lt. Thomas Kronan, USMC, Lt. (jg) Joseph Gavin, USN, Lt. William Boynton, USN, Lt. Peter Bloomfield, USA, Holland Hunter and Lt. Robert Maynard, USA.

Cadet Walter Ronald Strong, son of Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong, USA, has been appointed first captain in the corps of cadets of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., in orders recently issued by Col. C. M. McMurray, professor of military science and tactics. Cadet Strong is to enter the school of medicine of George Washington University next November. He holds a reserve commission as ensign in the hospital corps of the Navy.

In the same orders, Cadet Bartlett Martin Cheatham was appointed cadet lieutenant and is company executive officer. He is the son of Maj. T. P. Cheatham, USMC-Ret., on active duty at Parris Island.



Photo by Bachrach

MRS. MARK RICHARD HANABURY

the former Lt. Phyllis Jean Robbins-son, Hospital Dietician, Army Medical Department, of West Somerville, Mass., whose marriage to Lt. Mark Richard Hanabury, USNR, of Weymouth, took place on 4 July.

Weddings and Engagements

LIEUTENANT General and Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell, of Carmel, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Winifred, to Capt. William Ellis Cox, now on duty at Berkeley, Calif.

Announcement of the engagement was made last week at a tea given at the Stilwell home, when the friends invited learned the news by means of a small card contained in an old-fashioned bouquet presented to each guest.

The attractive daughter of General and Mrs. Stilwell, who is affectionately known as "Doot" to her intimates, first met her fiancé when Captain Cox was stationed at Fort Ord. At that time Captain Cox was a member of the 53rd Infantry of the 7th Division, which his future father-in-law commanded and trained. He has recently returned from a year's service overseas.

Captain Cox is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Cox, of Beverly Hills, Calif. He was graduated from the University of California in 1939.

The wedding will take place 24 July at the Stilwell home in Carmel. "Doot" will be attended by her two sisters, Alison Stilwell and Nancy Easterbrook, wife of Lt. Col. E. F. Easterbrook. All members of the family except General Stilwell and Joseph, Jr., who are both out of the country, will be present.

Col. and Mrs. Gregory Hoisington announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Jo, to Lieut. James Edwards Maertens. The wedding will take place the twenty-first of August at Fort Benning, Ga.

Miss Hoisington is a graduate of Notre Dame of Maryland High School of Baltimore and later attended the University of Mississippi, where she was a member of Delta Delta Delta Sorority.

Lieutenant Maertens, son of Mrs. Kamell Maertens and the late Colonel Maertens, received his commission in December, 1942, from OCS and is now instructor in Weapons Section of the Infantry School, Fort Benning.

Word has been received of the wedding of Maj. Matt C. C. Bristol, Jr., who is on Foreign Service, and Miss Elinor Herries Willis, on 26 June. The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. H. Willis.

Miss Willis was a prominent debutante

of 1937, after which she spent a year in travel abroad. At the outbreak of the war she returned to her home and became interested in Red Cross work.

Major Bristol is the son of Col. Matt C. Bristol, deputy governor of the U. S. Soldiers' Home and Mrs. Bristol. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of 1939.

The chapel on the Bowdoin College campus, Brunswick, Me., was the scene of a wedding Saturday afternoon, 17 July, when Miss Nancy Randolph Wall, of Los Angeles, Calif., became the bride of Comdr. John Clement Alderman, USN, commanding officer of the US Naval Air Station at Brunswick.

The bride wore a tailored white crepe dress with white hat and veil and a corsage of white flowers. Her matron of honor was Mrs. Rodney E. Ross, of Bath.

The bride was given in marriage by Mr. Rupert H. Baxter, of Bath.

The bridegroom's best man was Lt. Comdr. Francois C. B. Jordan, USN. The ushers were Lt. Comdr. Alexander C. Husband, USN; Lieut. Harry G. Pollard, USNR; Lieut. Benjamin W. Childs, USNR, and Lieut. Clarence G. McDavitt, USNR, all of the Naval Air Station at Brunswick.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride and groom departed from the chapel under crossed swords and the bride cut her wedding cake with her husband's sword.

Miss Wall, the daughter of Charles J. Wall, of Los Angeles, and the late Mrs. Wall, received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Southern California in 1934. She then took two years of graduate work in psychiatric social work at Smith College. She was the first professional social worker for the Navy Relief Society and was assigned to the Eleventh Naval District at San Diego, Calif. More recently she has served as Field Director of the American National Red Cross at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, at Bremerton, Wash.

Commander Alderman graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1928.

(Continued on Next Page)



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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

19 July 1943

Mrs. Hill, wife of Rear Adm. Harry W. Hill, is the guest of her aunt, Miss Harriet Stockett of Prince George St.

Mrs. T. C. Scaffie, wife of Lt. Commander Scaffie, and Miss Mary Scaffie, will leave soon for Jacksonville, Fla., for a visit.

Miss Nancy Sabalot, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Sabalot, will leave Friday for Jacksonville, Fla., where she will visit Mrs. G. I. Dumas. From there Miss Sabalot will go to Miami to visit Miss Pat Walker.

Lt. J. Trenholm Hopkins, USA, has just arrived to spend ten days furlough with his parents, Dr. & Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. David L. Roscoe entertained Thursday afternoon at the Officers' Club after the christening of their son, David Livingston Roscoe, 3d in St. Mary's Catholic Church. The infant is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Bushrod Howard of New York City.

Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Comdr. George Washington Wilcox, who has been visiting her sister-in-law Mrs. Edward H. Doolin, left last week for the West Coast.

Mrs. Decker, wife of Capt. B. W. Decker, USN, returned last week from the West Coast.

NORFOLK, VA.

22 July 1943

Midsummer heat and torrential rains which delighted Victory gardeners for the last week certainly put a crimp in social activities. Even bridge addicts cancelled their games to get into the surf at the beaches even though they had to get there on crowded buses. Of course weddings went on as usual and there were a large number of Navy weddings despite the temperature, but these were informal affairs with very brief honeymoons.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank Ward Walker were guests of honor Sunday afternoon at an informal "at home" given by Mrs. Walter Hughes Keen at her home on North Fairweather Drive. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock and the guests numbered about 30. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walker have recently arrived from Seattle, Wash., and are residing on Shirley Ave.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Henry John Jablonski entertained Wednesday night at a cocktail party and buffet supper in celebration of Lieutenant Jablonski's birthday anniversary. The party was given at the home of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Marshall on Ashford Circle, Winona. The guests who included the officers of Lieutenant Jablonski's squadron and their wives, numbered sixty.

Miss Jacqueline Hope Madden whose marriage to Capt. Philip Huntus Boyette, Jr., USA, will take place in the near future, was guest of honor Thursday night at a linen shower given by Mrs. Edgar L. Pickler at her home in Colonial Place. The guests in addition to the guest of honor numbered twenty.

Miss Mildred Raye Jennings whose marriage to Lt. (jg) William Birney Page, USN, will take place this month, was guest of honor at a luncheon and shower given Friday by Miss Lois Leach and Miss Helen Arrington in the Ames and Brownley tearoom. Covers were laid for six.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Word has been received of the marriage recently of Capt. A. E. Seifert, USA, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Van Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Van Stone.

Mr. Van Stone gave his daughter in marriage. She wore a charming dress of marquisette enhanced by yards and yards of ruffles on borders of lace which trimmed the slight train of the gown, the long sleeves and the yoke. Her three-quarter length veil of bridal illusion was held in place by a catot of self-ruching. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and stephanotis.

Miss Nancy Van Stone, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and the

bridesmaids were Misses Priscilla Rodman and Marilyn Kyle. Lieut. Edward Izzo was the best man and Mr. Robert Malone, of Colorado Springs, ushered. Five of the bride's close friends formed a guard of honor from the stairway to the improvised altar during the ceremony. They were Mrs. Richard Sheble, the Misses Ida Myrtle White, Elizabeth Senger, of Pueblo; Abigail Howe, of Longmont, and Lois Wilson.

Following the ceremony a reception was held. The couple left on a brief wedding trip and will make their home at Captain Seifert's station, Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Mrs. Seifert is a member of one of Denver's most prominent families. She attended school in Denver and was graduated from Bradford Junior College, in Haverhill, Mass. She attended Colorado College last year and was a member of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Captain Seifert is the son of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Seifert, Ft. Knox, Ky. He attended the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., and Davidson College in North Carolina. While a member of the United States Infantry, stationed in Hawaii, he won through competitive examination appointment to the United States Military Academy, graduating in May, 1942, and being assigned to the Infantry. After a period spent at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., Captain Seifert was assigned to the 89th Division, Camp Carson, Colo. Orders have just been issued transferring him to the 14th Armored Division, with station at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas. Captain Seifert.

(Continued on Next Page)

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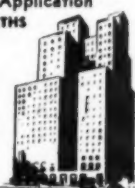
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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

fert is the namesake and grandson of the late Col. A. E. Seifert, long identified with the history of Macon, Ga., in the late 90's. He is well remembered as owner of the Macon Daily Telegraph.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. H. Palmer, of 125 Mill Rock Road, Hamden, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Joan, to Richard Earl Seacord, of Livingston, N. J. Miss Palmer attended Glen Ridge, N. J., schools and Larson Junior College in New Haven.

Ensign Seacord is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1944.

The wedding will take place in the early fall.

Comdr. and Mrs. John Windsor White, formerly of Springfield, Mass., now of Seattle, have announced the engagement

of their daughter, Barbara Luisa, to Lt. Richard Hazelet Osborne, Army Air Forces, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Osborne, of Fairbanks, Alaska.

The bride-to-be is an alumna of Dobbs Ferry-Masters' School, attended Smith College, and is now a senior at the University of Washington. Lieutenant Osborne attended the University of Alaska before entering the Service and is now overseas.

Miss Gertrude Louise Cheyney, daughter of Mrs. Louise Cook Yap, of Patchin Place, New York, was married in West Hartford, Conn., Saturday, 17 July to Lieut. Igor Alexander Gregorieff, AUS, son of General and Mrs. Alexander Gregorieff, of Hartford, who served in the Russian Army in the first World War.

Dr. and Mrs. Peter K. Olitsky, of Greenwich, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Kidder, to 2nd Lt. Milton Keith Pigg, son of Col.

Albert M. Pigg, SC, USA, and Mrs. Pigg, of Arlington, Va.

Miss Olitsky is a graduate of the Greenwich Academy and is now a sophomore at Vassar College.

Lieutenant Pigg was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1943, and commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. He is now stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va.

No date has been set for the wedding.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE VIII Brigade of the Foreign Legion is hard at work in the Locator office now. Locator Hq. welcomes the following members:

Patsy Buford, Pat Dickson, Billy Fuller, Mary Glichrist, Dorothy Griffin, Margaret Guilmond, Betty Harris, Betty Jenkins, Lois Jensen, Betty Lardin, Dorothy Lee, Dora Martin, Tommy Morse, Helen Parsons, Evelyn Riley, Ruth Thomson, Judy Townsend, Dorothy Voelkel, Jean P. Walton, Lucy C. Maisel, Maudie Langan, Helen Dunlap, Frances Kelley.

Friends would like to get in touch with each of the following ladies. Will you help the Locators be of service by sending any of these addresses you may have to Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas:

Mrs. Clinton Ball (Eileen) (Capt. AC); Mrs. Frank Beadle (Marian) (Col. CE); Mrs. Philip Blehl (Hilda) (Col. CAC); Mrs. David Brown (Irma Jane) (Lt. Col. FA); Mrs. John F. Cassidy (Bee) (Lt. Col. CAC); Mrs. James L. Craig (Myrtle) (Col. CAC); Mrs. John J. Davis (Ruth Roberts) (Lt. Col. FA); Mrs. James H. Dienelt (Kathleen) (Capt. AC); Mrs. Donald Herron (Louise) (Lt. Col. CAC); Mrs. Robert Ingalls (Susan) (Maj. FA); Mrs. Charles B. Kendall (Nell) (Col. MC); Mrs. John A. Klein (Col. AGD); Mrs. Robert D. Knapp (Col. AC); Mrs. Fred Knoblauch (Lt. Col. MC); Mrs. Laird Bushnell Lamb (Lt. AC); Mrs. Robert Lathrop (Harriet) (Maj. CE); Mrs. Duke McEntee (Jon) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. Richard D. Meyer (Lovey) (Lt. Col. CE); Mrs. James Neary (Maj. Ord.); Mrs. Charles Piddock (Mary) (Col. AAF); Mrs. Robert Sams (Mary) (Lt. AAF); Mrs. William E. Trostad (Martha Bowler) (Lt.); Mrs. Pearne C. Wilders (Alberta) (Col. GSC).

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THE whole idea of the Searchlight address file is based on the fact that Navy and Marine wives have friends everywhere, with some of whom they have lost touch, and addresses may be obtained from the central file at the Searchlight office. The names that we place on the wanted lists, however, are those for which we have no addresses, and have an inquiry waiting. In these cases we depend on friends to help us, either by sending addresses they know, or telling the person listed to write to us. In many cases it is quicker to send Searchlight the address, if known, as soon as the name appears as "wanted," and thus help a waiting friend.

We have inquiries for:

Alward, Mrs. E. V., wife Capt., USMC, '41; Clementson, Mrs. Merrill K., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '33; Chillingworth, Mrs. Charles F., Jr., wife Comdr., USN, '25; Crews, Mrs. Howard, wife Lt. Comdr., USNR; Davis, Mrs. George Flemming, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '34; Davis, Mrs. James Robert, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '34; Doss, Mrs. Clarence Thomas, wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '34; Geiselman, Mrs. Ellis H., wife Capt., USN; Greenlee, Mrs. David G., Jr., wife Comdr., USN, '25; Marper, Mrs. Frank, wife Lt. Comdr.; Hudson, Mrs. Lester J., wife Comdr., USN, '17; Irish, Mrs. Elijah W., wife Comdr., USN, '24; Johnson, Mrs. D. P., wife Capt., USN, '20; Madden, Mrs. George B., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '31; O'Brien, Mrs. J. M., wife Lt. Col., USMC; O'Toole, Mrs. James O., wife Lt., USN-Ret., '31; Parr, Mrs. Warren S., wife Comdr., USN, '23; Reynolds, Mrs. Luther K., wife Comdr., USN; Royall, Mrs. W. F., wife Lt. Comdr., USN, '27; Strothers, Mrs. Wm. J., wife Comdr., USN-Ret., '20; Wallace, Mrs. Paul Eugene, wife Lt. Col., USMC; Yates, Mrs. I. I., wife Capt., USN, CEC; Yoho, Mrs. Jud F., wife Lt., USN, '37.

RCA to Sponsor New Program

A new one-hour radio program headlined "What's New?" will be sponsored by the Radio Corporation of America. It was announced this week by Col. David Sarnoff, President of RCA, who said that the contract has been signed with the Blue Network for the premiere on 4 Sept. over 158 stations from Maine to Hawaii. The show will be broadcast on Saturdays from 7 to 8 P. M. EWT.

The theme of the performance will be a weekly kaleidoscopic broadcast of "What's New" throughout the world in news, science, sports, theatre, films, music, art, education, books, agriculture and the home. Eye-witness and first-hand reports will be featured. New songs, new artists, new heroes, new wonders will qualify.

Action on Legislation

S.1316. Authorizes Postmaster General to provide clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel. Signed by President.

H.R.1900. To prevent the payment of excessive fees on compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts. Signed by President.

H.R.2063. Increasing the penalties for willfully disobeying orders and regulations related to the protection or security of vessels, harbors, ports, or water-front facilities. Signed by President.

H.R.2083. Authorizing the attendance of the Marine Band at the 77th anniversary convention of the GAR at Milwaukee, 19-23 Sept. Signed by President.

H.R.986. To define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct. Pocket-vetted by President.

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Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ADAMS—Born at Providence Hospital, Columbia, S. C., 13 July 1943, to Col. and Mrs. Paul De Witt Adams, First Special Service Force, a daughter, Marjorie Ruth.

BALL—Born at Providence Hospital, Waco, Texas, 25 June 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Clinton Field Ball, AAF, Class of '41, USMA, a son, Clinton Kavanagh Ball; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Clinton W. Ball, CE. While Major Ball and Colonel Ball are on duty overseas the Mesdames Ball are residing at 1820 Washington Avenue, Waco, Tex.

BEDDOW—Born at King's Daughter Hospital, Madison, Ind., 15 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. James Henderson Beddow, CE, a daughter, Jane; granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Francis Earl Ruedell, OD, now stationed at Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, Ind. Major Beddow is at present on duty overseas.

COTTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert J. Cotter, a son.

DeCHANT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 July 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Wilson B. DeChant, ChC, USA, a son.

DeVOE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 19 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Stephen J. DeVoe, TC, a daughter.

DOUGHTY—Born at Atlantic City Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., 12 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Leonard Crawley Doughty, jr., USA, a daughter, Elsie Mercer Doughty.

DUBOIS—Born at Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 16 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Clifford W. DuBois, USNR, a son.

FOSTER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1943, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles T. Foster, AAF, a daughter.

GIBSON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 July 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harold Gibson, OD, a daughter.

GIORDANO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 July 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph D. Giordano, DEML, a son.

GOLD—Born at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pa., 16 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. William B. Gold, jr., of 1320 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., a daughter, Florence Tonner Gold.

GOODMAN—Born at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 11 July 1943, to T. 4 and Mrs. George Goodman, a son.

HABE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, New York, 16 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Habe, AUS, a son, Antal Mikles.

HAEFNER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 20 July 1943, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Haefner, SC, a son.

HAMILTON—Born at Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 6 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. William Alvin Hamilton, jr., a son, William Alvin Hamilton, III; grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Frank C. Mahin and Mrs. Frank C. Mahin, and Mr. and Mrs. William Alvin Hamilton, of Jacksonville, Fla.

HOISINGTON—Born at Methodist Memorial Hospital, Ft. Worth, Tex., 15 July 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Perry M. Hoisington, AC, a son, Gregory Hoisington, III; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Gregory Hoisington and of Col. and Mrs. Eugene B. Walker, CAC.

HOUGHAND—Born at Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 12 June 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Arnold Leonard Houghland, AGD, a son, Leonard Elliott Houghland.

ISBELL—Born at St. Edwards Hospital, Ft. Smith, Ark., 1 July 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Harris Isbell, jr., 14th Armored Division, Camp Chaffee, Ark., a son, William Harris Isbell, III; nephew of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jefferson D. Childs, jr., OD, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Alger, USCG.

KATONA—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Julius Katona, SC, a son.

KUHN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 July 1943, to Col. and Mrs. Harry A. Kuhn, CWS, a son.

LITTLEFORD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Frank W. Littleford, OD, a daughter.

LOCKHART—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Lockhart, jr., CE, a daughter.

LOVEJOY—Born in San Luis Obispo, Calif., 4 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles D. Lovejoy, USA, a son, Charles D. Lovejoy, II.

LOVELACE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harry C. Lovelace, SC, a son.

MEAD—Born at Parris Island Hospital, Parris Island, S. C., 16 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Merideth H. Mead, a daughter, Marian Hunt Mead.

MELBOURNE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Arthur B. Melbourne, AC, a son.

MORRIS—Born at Station Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind., 13 July 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. John G. Morris, AAF, a son, John Gideon Morris, jr.

MORTON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles L. Morton, AC, a daughter.

ROLLINS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Rollins, CE, a daughter.

ROSE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 July 1943, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Wilson H. Rose, a son.

ROUGHTON—Born at General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 16 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. A. Ernest Roughton, USA, a son, Frederick Ernest Roughton.

SCHULER—Born at Schneck Memorial Hospital, Seymour, Ind., 16 July 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Harold A. Schuler, AAF, a son, Frederick Mario Schuler.

SIMON—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1943, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. James E. Simon, AAF, a daughter.

STARK—Born at McCloskey General Hospital, Temple, Tex., 6 July 1943, to WO (Jg) and Mrs. Laurence W. Stark, jr., SC, Camp Hood, Tex., a daughter, Mary Ruth.

Married

ALLEN-ALLEN—Married in the chapel of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Nashville, Tenn., 10 July 1943, Miss Martha Harvey Allen, niece of Col. and Mrs. Campbell H. Brown, to Capt. William W. Allen, jr., PA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. William W. Allen, of Corning, N. Y., brother-in-law of Col. Richard J. Sothorn.

ARNOLD-CROSSHWAITE—Married in Post Chapel, Brookley Field, Mobile, Ala., 3 July 1943, Miss Ruth L. Crosshwaite to Lt. Ernest M. Arnold.

ASHLEY-MENKE—Married at Miami Beach, Fla., 16 July 1943, Miss Marilyn Menke to Lt. Carleton Ashley, USA.

ATWOOD-LINCOLN—Married in Washington, D. C., 25 June 1943, Miss Margaret Lincoln to Capt. Paul E. Atwood, USA.

BARKER-HUNN—Married in chapel, Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., 18 July 1943, Ens. Louise Ivins Hunn, W-V(8), USNR, to Edward G. Barker, AUS, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Stanley G. Barker, CAC, USA.

BARTON-REYNOLDS—Married at Grace Church, Frederick, Md., 30 June 1943, Mrs. Alfred G. Reynolds to Capt. Clarence Wesley Barton, USA.

BOUCHER-MURRAY—Married in St. Ignatius Loyola Church, 15 July 1943, Miss Joan Bradley Murray, to Ens. Jerome H. P. Boucher, USNR.

BOWMAN-FRASER—Married at Spokane, Wash., 20 July 1943, Miss Sheila Goodoll Fraser to Capt. Thomas Parker Bowman, USAAF.

BRUGGER-DE BOW—Married at Byrn Mawr, Pa., 17 July 1943, Miss Jeanne Griffiths De Bow, to Lt. John Thompson Brugger, jr.

CAMPBELL-SUMMERS—Married at Ft. Lewis, Wash., 22 July 1943, Lt. Helen Summers, ANC, to Maj. C. Campbell, USA.

COX-STILWELL—To be married today, 24 July 1943, at Carmel, Calif., Miss Winifred Stilwell, daughter of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stilwell, USA, to Capt. William Ellis Cox, USA.

DAUM-PILBEAM—Married in First Presbyterian Church, Des Moines, Ia., 10 July 1943, Miss Jeanne Pilbeam to 2nd Lt. William H. Daum, jr., QMC.

DONAHUE-KOSSICK—Married at Pomona, Calif., 12 July 1943, Mrs. Ruby May Kossick to Lt. Col. James H. Donahue, GSC, USA.

DUNLAP-RUSSELL—Married at Clarendon, Va., 18 June 1943, Miss Frances Russell to Lt. Glenn C. Dunlap.

FREUND-SCHWALBE—Married at New York, N. Y., 17 July 1943, Miss Marjory A. Schwalbe to Lt. Sigmund Eugene Freund, 3d, USNR.

GAFFNEY-MINETREE—Married in First Baptist Church, Petersburg, Va., 10 July

1943, Miss Catherine Duran Minetree to Lt. John Lawrence Gaffney, USA.

HUDGINS-FOSTER—Married in post chapel, Eglin Field, Fla., 14 July 1943, Miss Helen Sheppard Foster to Lt. Harold Hudgins, jr., AAF.

KLING-GILROY—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bremerton, Wash., 11 June 1943, Miss Doris Mary Gilroy to Capt. Robert Edward Kling, jr., USA.

LANE-FRAZIER—Married at St. Aloysius Rectory, Washington, D. C., 17 July 1943, Miss Mary Taylor Frazier to Lt. Denis Kennedy Lane, AUS.

LUCAS-LASSITER—Married at Washington, D. C., 17 July 1943, Miss Mary Elizabeth Lassiter to Lt. Earl E. Lucas, AUS.

MALONE-WILSON—Married at Maplewood, N. J., 17 July 1943, Miss Elsie Peace Wilson to Lt. Henry B. Malone, jr., USA.

McCRAVY-POWELL—Married in Free-nason Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 17 July 1943, Miss Frances Powell to Lt. Hugh Cothran McCravy, USNR.

McKEE-ALLEN—Married at chapel, Ft. Myer, Va., 16 July 1943, Miss Collis Cherrington Allen, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allen, USA-Ret., to Lt. John Lloyd McKee, jr., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Lloyd McKee, USA.

MEYER-LEMON—Married at Providence, R. I., 17 July 1943, Miss Mary Anna Lemon to Lt. Richard Wyckoff Meyer, USNR.

MIZNER-BLACKBURN—Married in post chapel, Ft. Douglas, Utah, 16 July 1943, Miss Barbara Blackburn to 1st Lt. Dan K. Mizner.

NASMITH-COOK—Married in First Park Baptist Church, 16 July 1943, Miss Helen Althea Cook to Lt. Augustus Nasmith, USNR.

NEILEY-RAILSBACK—Married at Moline, Ill., 5 July 1943, Miss Virginia Eve Ralsback to Lt. George Field Neiley, jr., USCGR.

NORRIS-DYER—Married at Camp Claborn, La., 19 July 1943, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Dyer to Lt. George Norris, jr., CE, AUS.

NORTON-UNDERWOOD—Married in Washington, D. C., 17 July 1943, Miss Beverly Underwood to Ens. Ralph Norton, jr., USNR.

O'ROURKE-SERROR—Married at Long Beach, Calif., recently, Miss Marguerite Jane Serror, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John H. Serror, to 1st Lt. Joseph L. P. O'Rourke, USA.

PAGE-JENNINGS—Married at Larchmont Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 15 July 1943, Miss Mildred Raye Jennings to Lt. (Jg) William Birney Page, USNCGS.

PERRY-PATT—Married in Las Vegas, Nev., 3 July 1943, Miss Jewel A. Pratt to Maj. Joseph George Perry, USAAF.

PERRY-TANSEY—Married at Ottumwa, Ia., 17 July 1943, Miss Katherine Tansey to Lt. Joseph William Perry, USNR.

RAFFERTY - RICE—Married at New York, N. Y., 20 July 1943, Miss Natalie Church Rice to 2nd Lt. Bernard Rafferty, USMCR.

SHAPIRO-BROADWIN—Married at New York, N. Y., 18 July 1943, Miss Vito Helen Broadwin to Lt. Albert Shapiro, AUS.

SHOUPE-WILSON—Married at New York, N. Y., 17 June 1943, Miss Wendene Wilson to Lt. Thomas Richard Shoupe, MC, USA.

SPOWERS-BOYES—Married in Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1943, Miss Elinor Jert Boyes to Lt. (Jg) Gale McComb Spowers, USN, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Harvey Spowers, jr., USN.

STEDMAN-DEXTER—Married at Grace Episcopal Church, Woodside, Md., 17 July 1943, Miss Ruth Dexter to Ens. Richard Bruce Stedman, USNR.

STEVENS-LEAMY—Married in New York, N. Y., 20 July 1943, Miss Ann Morris Leamy, to Lt. W. Tyrie Stevens, jr., USAAF.

STURTEVANT-WITHINGTON—Married at Christ Episcopal Church, Greenville, S. C., 16 July 1943, Miss Mary Bosworth Withington to 2nd Lt. Joseph Edward Sturtevant, AC, USA.

SWART-YEAKLE—Married at Herndon, Va., recently, Miss June Irene Yeakle to Ens. Frank Daniel Swart, USNR.

WEIR-IRVINE—Married in Norfolk, Va., 17 July 1943, Miss Diana Irvine, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Willard W. Irvine, USA, to Lt. (Jg) Arthur Lewis Weir, jr., USNR.

WEST-ROBINSON—Married at Westbury, L. I., 17 July 1943, Miss Barbara Robinson to Lt. John C. West, USNR.

WHITTINGTON-BROWN—Married at First Baptist Church, Wilmington, N. C., 10 July 1943, Miss Clyde Frances Brown to Lt. Arthur D. Whittington, jr., USA.

WOODWARD-WRIGHT—Married at Eastern Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 17 July 1943, Miss Marie Jeanne Wright, to Lt. Romaine Milton Woodward, USMC.

Died

BECK—Died at his late residence, 2601 Taylor Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., 21 July 1943, Royal Beck, husband of Myrtle Richmond Beck, and father of Margaret M.

Beck, Katherine D. Beck and Lt. Comdr. Richmond J. Beck, USN.

COOLEY—Died at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 20 July 1943, Edloe Welbourn Cooley, wife of Capt. Hollis M. Cooley, USN; mother of Lt. Hollis Welbourn Cooley (SC), USN, and Miss Virginia Welbourn Cooley. Services at St. Andrews Chapel, Naval Academy, 22 July; interment at Naval Academy Cemetery.

DAVENPORT—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 17 July 1943, Lt. Col. John B. Davenport, jr., USA; Class of 1936, United States Military Academy; husband of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davenport; son of Mr. J. B. Davenport, sr.; brother of Mrs. Charles M. McClain and Miss Doris Davenport. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, 20 July.

DICKINSON—Drowned at Folly Beach, S. C., 18 July 1943, Lt. Lester Coolidge Dickinson, jr., husband of Mrs. Joy Ellen Dickinson; son of Mrs. Lester Dickinson.

FORD—Died at Shadow Lawn, Falls Church, Va., 19 July 1943, Carrie Ida Ford, wife of the late Col. Joseph H. Ford. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, 22 July.

HILL—Died at Aberdeen, Md., 20 July 1943, Mrs. Annie Charshee Hill, widow of the late John Scott Hill, and mother of Mrs. John A. MacLaughlin, wife of Col. John A. MacLaughlin, CWS, USA.

LITTLE—Died in New York, N. Y., 18 July 1943, Col. Arthur W. Little, major in World War I, later commander 390th Infantry; survived by his widow and two sons by a former marriage, Lt. Winslow Little, USA, and Capt. Arthur W. Little, jr., USMCR.

METCALF—Died at her late residence, 2378 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va., 17 July 1943, Mrs. Helen B. Metcalf, wife of Capt. Stephen Metcalf, USA; daughter of Mrs. Mary K. Broughall, of Los Angeles, Calif.

OTATMAN—Died at Battle Creek, Mich., 22 June 1943, Mrs. Helen M. Otatman, widow of Danford G. Otatman, a veteran of the Civil War; mother of Col. Clyde D. Otatman, MC, USA, and grandmother of Lt. Col. Clyde D. Otatman, jr., DC, USA.

SISK—Died at Marion, Tex., 20 July 1943, 2nd Lt. Aaron L. Sisk, USAAF, son of Elmer and Anna Sisk, of 1763 Que Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

WEST—Died at North Beach, Md., 16 July 1943, Dr. Clyde L. West, one-time Army private who was one of the eight volunteers for the yellow fever experiments of Maj. Walter Reed in 1900. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery 17 July.

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, 77, USA-Ret., son of the late William and Julia Flournoy Rivers of Pulaski, Tenn., died on 10 July, 1943 at Fletcher, near Asheville, N. C.

Funeral services were conducted at the home of Mrs. S. Westray Battle of Asheville, with the Rev. Mark Jenkins, rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church of Fletcher, officiating. Mrs. Rivers is the niece of the late Dr. S. Westray Battle, who was for many years prominently identified with civic and social affairs of Asheville.

General Rivers was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1887 and was promoted through the grades to colonel, which commission he received in 1916. In 1918 he was made a brigadier general and in 1927 was appointed Inspector General of the United States Army, with the rank of major general.

He served in the Indian campaigns in the West in 1890-91, and with the White Mountain Apache Indian Reservation in 1895-97. He was appointed Adjutant of the United States Military Academy and served in that capacity from 1899 to 1903. He served in Cuba in the Spanish-American War and later spent many years in the Philippine Islands where he was intimately associated with the development of the Philippine Constabulary. At one time General Rivers served as Chief of that organization.

General Rivers commanded troops in a number of important battles in the first World War, and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre; the colors of his command, the 76th

(Continued on Next Page)

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Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Field Artillery, were decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

He lived in Warrenton, N. C., for the past year, which is the home of Mrs. Rivers' family. He and Mrs. Rivers were spending the summer in Western North Carolina.

General Rivers was the brother of the late General Tyree R. Rivers, and Flournoy, Julian and Myra Rivers, the latter being the wife of the late Col. Teaman N. Horn.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Dancy Battle, and by two sons, James Battle and William Flournoy Rivers.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 1391)

supported by RAF, USAAF and Dominion and Allied fighter squadrons, attacked railway yards at Abbeville in enemy-held France yesterday.

Fires were left burning in the target area. Enemy fighter opposition was encountered and three FW-190s were destroyed by our fighters. One of our bombers is missing.

14TH AIR FORCE, CHINA

14 July

The Fourteenth Air Force, employing B-25s, B-24s and P-40s, attacked Japanese military installations, strategic economic objectives and shipping facilities during the past seven days.

On July 6 P-40s and B-25s made a river sweep from Hengyang to Yochow along the Hsiang River in Hunan Province, destroying several river barges. B-25s dropped a salvo of bombs on the Pallochi airfield, opposite Yochow, across the river, scoring many direct hits on this installation.

On July 7 B-25s with a P-40 escort attacked shipping and the Whampao dock area in Canton destroying or damaging fifteen river craft, including one large motor vessel of 6,000 to 10,000 tons. The P-40s destroyed two enemy fighters and probably destroyed four others when the enemy attempted interception.

On 6 July B-24s struck in the first of five raids on Haiphong and scored hits on a cement plant, three large warehouses and one vessel of 8,000 tons, which was left sinking. Hits also were made on the dock area and on shipping in the canal.

Hitting Haiphong again on July 10, B-24s concentrated their attack on the warehouse area, a large factory and a smelter, causing extensive damage and many fires. The same day, at Hongay, another flight of B-24s bombed one large ship, railroad yards, and the coastal road with success.

On July 11 shipping in Haiphong Harbor was attacked by B-24s, which sank an oil tanker and damaged one minelayer and one freighter, as well as scoring several near misses on other large vessels. Railroad tracks and loading docks at Hongay also were hit causing extensive damage and fires in the storage area. Near Cam Pha Port a direct hit was made on a 7,000-ton transport.

On July 12 Liberators again pounded the

area with demolition and incendiary bombs. Two Japanese ships in Dalong Bay were directly hit and a seaplane was destroyed on the water. Direct hits were scored on a power plant, warehouses, loading docks and railroad yards at Hongay. Incendiaries dropped on railroad yards, shops and coal dumps started many fires. Following the bombing all planes descended and strafed the entire length of railroad installations.

P-40s made sporadic strafing raids on 11 July on the vicinity of Laokay, destroying three trucks and two other vehicles. Japanese troops, barracks and storage dumps near the mines were strafed and set afire.

Scholarships for USMA Daughters

There will be one vacancy this year at the Ogontz School of Rydal, Pa., for daughters of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy who are in the Regular Army, either the active or retired list, or of deceased graduates who died while in the Regular Army, active, or retired.

The one vacancy, a full scholarship, for a junior college course, covers all necessary expenses except laundry, including board and lodging. There is an extra charge for music, if desired. No competitive examination is given; candidates are judged by scholastic records and by all available evidence as to character, general culture and other pertinent factors. Applications should be submitted by 15 August, addressed to the Adjutant General, West Point, N. Y., and accompanied by a photograph, a letter from pastor or chaplain, another from the principal of the high school or preparatory school attended, by any other letters which the candidate may wish to present, and by an attested formal statement of her school record, for high school or preparatory school.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

THE appointment of four captains in the Coast Guard to the temporary grade of commodore to rank from 1 June 1943, was announced this week by the Navy Department.

All are assigned to duty as District Coast Guard Officers. It is not known at present if more such appointments will be made as these assignments in addition to that of Rear Adm. Stanley V. Parker, Third Naval District Coast Guard Officer and Security Officer for the eastern coast, now cover the principal Naval Districts.

The four commodores and their assignments are as follows:

Commo. Wilfrid N. Derby, First Naval District.

Commo. Joseph F. Farley, Eighth Naval District.

Commo. Gordon T. Finlay, Fifth Naval District.

Commo. Philip F. Roach, Twelfth Naval District.

This is the first time that this rank has been conferred on Coast Guard officers on active duty, heretofore having been effective only in a retired status.

Academy Prep School

A preparatory school for the Coast Guard Academy will be established about 15 Sept. at Groton, Conn.

Enlisted men of the service were invited by headquarters this week to submit applications for the school. Both Regulars and Reservists of any ratings may apply, and there will be no minimum service requirement.

The applicant must be unmarried; a high school graduate, with 1 credit of algebra, 1 credit plane geometry, 3 credits

English, 1 credit physics or chemistry; physical standards are the same as are required for regular cadets at the Academy, and no waivers will be granted; age 17 to 21, provided 22nd birthday is not reached before 1 May 1944. Applicant must attain a minimum score on social studies and arithmetic tests of 75, or 95 on the officer candidate test.

Applications must be submitted without delay, together with recommendations and high school transcript of credits, test scores and report of physical test. For men on extended sea duty or foreign duty, nominations should be submitted by dispatch, with test score if available and name of high school from which the applicant graduated so that headquarters may obtain transcript of credits from the school.

Size of the first class at the preparatory school will depend upon the number of applications received. If a sufficient number to permit a wide selection of cadets is obtained, as many as 200 men may be sent to the class.

Men will go in grade. The course will consist of two 16-week terms, with a short leave between, and will end with the regular examination for the academy on 10 May 1944. Those who pass the examination will enter the Coast Guard Academy in July, 1944.

At the prep school, students will take intermediate algebra, followed by advanced algebra and trigonometry; plane and solid geometry, English, science (students who have had physics but not chemistry in high school will take chemistry, and vice versa), military science,

and physical education.

Vice Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant, USCG, recently addressed a convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in New York, pointing out the close relationship which exists between the work of longshoremen and that of the Coast Guard.

Army's Personnel Study

(Continued from First Page)

the International Harvester Corporation. Col. Hampton Anderson serves as recorder and executive officer.

In forcing savings of personnel, the board followed an elaborate procedure. First step was to require every post, camp and station to report on the number of personnel used in the station complement, the jobs performed and the types and numbers of personnel performing each job. From these reports, the board compiled a basic organization for station complement for posts of each of a number of sizes.

This basic complement for a specified-sized post was not obtained by averaging all the reports received from posts of that size category, for this average would have included both the well- and ill-managed posts. Instead, the reports from only the best-managed posts were utilized in making up the basic complement.

With these basic complements compiled, the next step was the visit to each post of the service command manpower board, headed by a general officer, who is assisted by two to four other officers. Consulting with the post commander and his aides, the board would examine each job. The post commander would be required to justify any excess of personnel in a particular function over the basic allotment to that function. Justifications are, of course, valid in many cases. Posts may have side camps which require some duplication of jobs. A post may process an inordinately greater number of incoming personnel than another station, and thus require more classification and equipment-issuing personnel.

As a result of these consultations, a complement for the post is fixed—a complement which is expected to be adhered to, unless changing conditions require modifications.

However, the determination of the number of persons to be employed in each job at each post is only part of the job of manpower conservation. The jobs themselves are analyzed to determine whether they can be performed by civilians, by WAACs, or by limited service personnel. In the case of postal and clerical employees, for example, the manpower boards will allow the use of a soldier fit for general service only under the most extraordinary circumstances. In determining whether or not civilians, men or women, can be employed other factors than the job itself must be considered—the proximity of the post to available sources of civilian manpower is often a controlling factor. Once a determination has been reached as to the type of person to be employed in a job, the post commander is expected to adhere to it closely. If a job can be, and is being done by a limited-service man, the commander is not permitted to install a general service man to replace the limited-service man who may be ordered out.

Policy of the War Department Manpower Board is to get every able-bodied man in a combat unit and to permit the use of no more limited-service personnel, WAACs or civilians than are required for efficient operation.

Prisoners of War

Prisoners of war interned in the United States total 65,058, the War Department announced this week. Of this total, 45,255 are Germans, 19,641 are Italians, and 62 are Japanese. The Japanese are interned at Camp McCoy, Wis., and the others in 37 prisoner of war camps situated in 20 states.

Permanent camps in the United States at present can handle 139,164 of approximately 267,000 prisoners being held by the Allies in North Africa. Many of these prisoners will be removed to this country as quickly as possible. Plans are being made, therefore, for additional camps and for expansion of existing ones.

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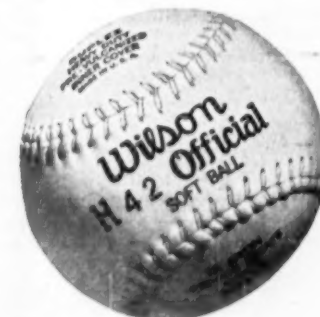
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Financial Digest

The Home Front was quiet this week as a result of the President's drastic action in relieving Vice President Wallace from administration duty, abolishing the Board of Economic Warfare and thus separating its executive, Milo Perkins, from office, creating the Office of Economic Warfare with a conservative, industrialist, Leo T. Crowley, as its Chief, and threatening that he would accept the resignations of participants in any further public disputes. Since this historic repudiation of the New Dealer Wallace, there have been some press ructions between Secretary Ickes and OPA Director Brown, but apparently the President did not feel they justified his attention. Nor did he disapprove Mr. Ickes' charge that industrialists brought to Washington were responsible for the disputes that have occurred rather than New Deal officials.

Besides acting to bring order in his administration, the President also moved to improve the relations of the executive with Congress. The various departments and agencies are contacting committees which have been critical, and as far as possible are conforming their orders to the Congressional viewpoint. This particularly is true of OPA. That Agency is ousting professors, some of whom were charged with attempting to arrange for government buying of all products and reselling them to the consuming public and is appointing experienced men to the vacancies. This policy accords with

a provision inserted by Congress in the OPA appropriation law. Moreover, Director Brown, of the Agency, has announced that he intends to seek prior Congressional approval of major programs, a course which if pursued will mean greater understanding by and better relations with the Capitol.

The third war loan drive to realize \$15 billions will start on September 9, and the sales will be obtained entirely from non-banking sources. The securities will be identical in type with those offered during the second war loan campaign, series E, F and G savings bonds 2½ per cents of 1964-69, and 2 per cents of 1951-53, and 7-8 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Secretary Morgenthau believes the response to the issue will be so great that compulsory savings will not be necessary.

The coal dispute again has come to the fore as a result of a separate agreement made by the Illinois Coal Operators' Association with the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement calls for an additional hour of work to be paid for by time and a half based upon the prevailing wage, and portal to portal pay of \$1.25 considered to have been in effect since 1938, and to be paid to the extent of 50 per cent up to April 1 last, after which date it is to be met in full for the two-year duration of the contract. The Association has submitted the contract to the War Labor Board for approval, but that Board will require Lewis also to join in the submission, and when this is done will hold a hearing at which Lewis will be forced to attend by subpoena, if necessary. Thus, he is to be compelled to recognize the authority of the Board. It is figured that as a result of the contract with the Association, the miners will receive an additional \$3 per day pay, which more than meets the original demands made by the Mine Union Chief.

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Names in the News

Capt. Paul P. Blackburn, USN-Ret., has been detached from the post of Personnel Officer and Director of the Naval Reserve in the New York area, and will have a billet at sea, it was announced at Third Naval District headquarters. He is succeeded by Capt. David C. Patterson, USNR-Ret.

D. W. Chennault, mentioned as one of the survivors of the USS Helena rescued from a Jap-held island, has been identified as the fifth son of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China.

Lt. Col. William O. Darby, leader of the American Rangers, accepted a DSC from Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, jr., but, according to dispatches from Sicily, declined for the third time promotion to full colonel and command of an infantry combat team. He said he feels he can do more with the Rangers.

2nd Lt. John R. Amenn piloted a B-25 on a round trip of 1,500 miles from India to bomb the Shweli Road Bridge near the Burma-China board. Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, commander of the 10th Air Force, said he believed this to be the longest medium bomber mission of any war theater.

Col. Cecil L. Rutledge has assumed temporary command of Camp Kilmer, N. J., while Col. C. W. Baird is on terminal leave preparatory to retiring in September.

Lt. (jg) William H. Carter and Lt. (jg) Harry G. Sharp, jr., were pilots of the Naval patrol bomber which sighted the Japanese flotilla approaching Kula bay, radioed our naval forces, and then stood by and watched the second battle of Kula bay from the air.

Capt. Curtiss A. Miller set what is believed to be a long distance record when he brought his Marauder medium 350 miles back from a raid on Naples to a North African wheat field on one engine. The antiaircraft fire which damaged one engine also wounded S. Sgt. Robert C. Watkins, tail gunner.

Lt. Comdr. Warren Boles went out from the shore of a Jap-held island and guided rescue ships in to pick up survivors from the USS Helena.

Keep UP-TO-DATE by reading the Army and Navy Journal. Renew your subscription promptly and keep up-to-date.

Merchant Marine

A recent address prepared by Representative Schuyler Otis Bland for delivery to a convention of the National Maritime Union in New York, and which illness prevented his delivering in person, contains much of interest to merchant seamen. Following are extracts from the address:

The men in the merchant marine have faced untold dangers. They are determined that the precious cargoes shall go through. You are keeping them sailing, and I pray that your motto, Keep 'em sailing, may be the motto of a militant America aroused to give the last ounce of its strength to the sacred cause for which we fight.

Your record in war is an outstanding one of which you can and should be justly proud. You are winning the peace, and you must help to make that peace lasting.

Your mission in the years to come will be as responsible as now for you must help to salvage the ruins, and out of the debris of the present, to build a new and better world.

We are in the midst of a revolution the immensity of which no man may measure and the limits of which no eye can see.

The people of America desire now as never before that the standards of American seamen shall be maintained on a high level.

Merchant Ship Losses

The announcement recently by the Navy Department of the sinking of two United States merchant vessels early in July brings shipping losses in the western Atlantic since 7 December, 1941, to 271. Of this total, 38 were sunk by submarines since the beginning of the current year.

Gen. Hartle to Camp Robinson

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, formerly commander of United States Field Forces in the European Theatre, has been assigned to command Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., according to aides of Senator McClellan. The War Department has not yet announced General Hartle's new post.

As reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, Maj. Gen. Leonard Townsend Gerow has been assigned to command U. S. Field Forces in the European Theatre.

6th SC Deputy C of S

Chicago—Col. John S. Sullivan, GSC, has been relieved as Director, Personnel Division, and announced as Deputy Chief of Staff, Sixth Service Command. Col. James F. Butler, Inf., was assigned as Director, Personnel Division.

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H. V. Martin
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H. F. Ramsford
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Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Page 1374)

S. Sgt. G. E. Turnbull
Maj. F. A. Hill
Sgt. C. J. Solary
Sgt. J. A. Lynn
1st Lt. R. E. Buchanan
2nd Lt. M. A. Hor-
mats
1st Lt. R. O. Rahn
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Capt. M. M. Lubner
1st Lt. J. L. Dumas
1st Lt. R. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. G. R. Barnes
1st Lt. M. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. M. M. Gordon, jr.
Maj. E. R. Goss
Maj. R. M. Wilcox
Capt. C. B. Slocumb, jr.
1st Lt. L. E. Hay
Capt. J. C. Ruse
Capt. H. H. Wayne
1st Lt. D. D. Bryant
1st Lt. B. A. Dryland
1st Lt. A. Liepe
1st Lt. J. W. Little

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Personnel of 14th Air Force, China:
Capt. M. M. Lubner
1st Lt. J. L. Dumas
1st Lt. R. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. G. R. Barnes
1st Lt. M. A. Mitchell
1st Lt. M. M. Gordon, jr.
Maj. E. R. Goss
Maj. R. M. Wilcox
Capt. C. B. Slocumb, jr.
1st Lt. L. E. Hay
Capt. J. C. Ruse
Capt. H. H. Wayne
1st Lt. D. D. Bryant
1st Lt. B. A. Dryland
1st Lt. A. Liepe
1st Lt. J. W. Little

Navy Cross

Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl, USN, for extraordinary heroism, battle of Lunga Point, Solomon Islands Area, 30 Nov. 1942.
Comdr. Edward N. Parker, USN (Awarded Gold Star in lieu of third Navy Cross), for extraordinary heroism, battle of Savo Island, 12-13 Nov. 1942.
Lt. Col. Robert K. Hall, AUS, for extraordinary heroism, Guadalcanal.
Rear Adm. Carleton H. Wright, USN, for extraordinary heroism, Solomon Islands, 30 Nov.-1 Dec. 1942.
Lt. Comdr. John R. Pierce, USN, for extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of a submarine lost in engagement with Japanese.

Legion of Merit

Col. Robert E. Conhlin, CE
*Col. Joseph E. H. Stevenot, SC
Col. Charles K. Wing, CAC
Capt. Edmund T. Woolridge, USN
Lt. Col. Frank J. Zeller, CAC
S. Sgt. Oscar J. Rinehart, CE
S. Sgt. Herman E. Showers, Inf.
Sgt. R. W. Harris, Inf.
Capt. Edward Ellsberg, USN
Comdr. John F. Greenade, USN

Star

Personnel 8th Air Force: Capt. Robert McL. Smith, USN; Lt. Comdr. Harry F. Banez, USN; Chf. Photo. R. J. Pennick, USND; Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, AC; T. Sgt. Alan B. Porry, AC; S. Sgt. James W. Poe, AC; Col. John G. Moore, AC; Col. Robert M. Schilman, AC; Maj. John L. Jerstad, AC; Capt. Robert J. Abernethy, AC; Lt. David

H. Pope, USN; Maj. Charles B. Yancey, MC, AUS, (by Navy); Col. Clarence C. Benson, jr., Cav., (oak leaf cluster); Lt. Col. Kenneth C. Downing, Inf.; Maj. Charles R. Buxton, Inf.; 1st Lt. Quentin R. Hardage, Inf.

Personnel in Tunisian Campaign: Maj. Wendel T. Chaffin, Capt. Charles W. Minton, 1st Lt. William W. Tanner, 2nd Lt. Frank A. Bridgewater, S. Sgt. Francis Brzuszek, S. Sgt. Larry J. Krogblin, S. Sgt. Glen P. Stocks, MD, Sgt. John J. Alonzo, Sgt. Charles D. Ottlinger, Sgt. Peter Wujcik, T. 4 Leon D. Robbins, Cpl. Victor W. Albert, Cpl. Harry J. Lee, Cpl. Dominic E. Padula, T. 5 George Clemens, T. 5 Lester Davis, MD, T. 5 Harold E. Mann, MD, T. 5 Stanley Rynevics, Pfc. Presillano Cruz, MD, Pfc. Clinton D. Kruger, MD, Pfc. Jack B. Lovett, Pfc. Harold L. Morancy, Pfc. Earl J. Nutt, Pfc. William S. Quibey, Pfc. Michael Schork, Pfc. George Stanko, Pfc. Royal Thrift, Pvt. Martin Radlick, Pvt. Eric Eccleston, Pvt. Paul Mai, Pvt. Adelard Provost, Pvt. Vincente Rivera, MD, Pvt. Charles Russell, Pvt. Emile T. Tahor, Pvt. Ervin C. Walters, Pvt. Julius Willen, *2nd Lt. Philip P. Reece, jr., AC, New Guinea. (Also Purple Heart.)

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Lt. Emmet A. Scanlan, jr., USNR, for heroic conduct as officer in charge of fire fighting groups on a U. S. warship.

Foreign Decorations

By the President of the Republic of Panama, the Panamanian Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in the degree of Grand Officer to:

Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, Commanding General Caribbean Defense Command;
Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, Deputy Commander, Panama Canal Department;
Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Governor, Panama Canal Zone;

Rear Adm. Clifford E. Van Hook, USN, commandant, 15th Naval District and Panama Sea Frontier.

By the Colombian Government, the Cross of Boyaca, to Capt. James Richard Barry, USN.

* Posthumous award.

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